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Israeli Cabinet Halts Massive Beirut Bombing

Reagan Expresses Outrage to Begin Over War's Heaviest Air Raids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Israel's most intensive air strikes on West Beirut since its invasion of Lebanon began, a 10-hour barrage that left at least 128 dead, ended Thursday after the Cabinet overruled Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and ordered the Army to halt.

The Cabinet move preceded an expression of outrage by President Reagan in a telephone call to Prime Minister Menachem Begin. After the telephone call, Philip C. Habib, Mr. Reagan's special envoy, arranged a new cease-fire, ending four straight days of extensive Israeli artillery bombardment and air strikes.

But White House deputy press secretary Larry M. Speakes said Mr. Reagan did not direct Mr. Habib to suspend his efforts to arrange the peaceful evacuation of Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Beirut. Rather, Mr. Habib reported that the Israeli shelling prevented him from conferring with the parties.

In Beirut, before the bombardment ended, Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan suspended talks with Mr. Habib, charging that Israel was determined to "wipe out the Lebanese capital anyway."

Israeli military, tanks and artillery joined in the air strikes and the shelling by land and sea continued for some time after the air bombardment was halted.

Three burned out of control and huge clouds of smoke engulfed several areas of West Beirut after Israeli's Kfir and Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers swooped down on the PLO's enclave and on Lebanese-populated residential neighborhoods starting at dawn.

The bombers wreaked havoc on West Beirut, blasting Palestinian camps, the Fakhami neighborhood that houses PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's headquarters, the Bir Hassan neighborhood that stretches from the edge of Fakhami to the sea, the ocean-side Lebanese residential area called Ramlet al-Baida, the adjacent beachside neighborhood of Rouche and the sea-side boulevard along which several abandoned embassies are located.

The PLO said the warplanes dropped 2,000-pound bombs on Palestinian camps and destroyed Verdun and Aish Bakkar districts, where it said no Palestinians live. PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Shabab said at least 250 people were killed or wounded in Verdun and Aish Bakkar alone.

Lebanese police said fire engines were unable to reach dozens of burning buildings because of the intensity of the bombing. Lebanese radio stations reported more than 100 buildings destroyed by the warplanes in the heaviest air strikes since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6.

Police said the raids left at least 128 dead, dozens more feared buried in rubble and about 400 wounded. Lebanese authorities said the casualties were mainly civilians and the Israeli said they were predominantly PLO fighters.

The Israeli Army, which announced the end of Thursday's air bombardment, accused the PLO of systematic cease-fire violations and said Israeli forces had been compelled to take action.

Until the latest flare-up, the United States had hoped to pin down a final agreement on evacuation by this weekend. U.S. officials in Washington had said the first wave of a peacekeeping force, which would include French and Italian as well as U.S. troops, should be in West Beirut by early next week.

After the cease-fire took effect Thursday night, Alan Rosenberg, a State Department spokesman, said "the negotiations are going well and we remain cautiously optimistic that agreement on arrangements for the PLO's departure from Beirut will soon be reached."

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday night, "We hope the negotiations will resume quickly and conclude successfully." He stressed that the latest cease-fire, like several previous ones, was "based strictly on reciprocity and if the terrorists attack us, our forces will hit back."

The Israeli have objected to two elements of Mr. Habib's PLO evacuation plan: the proposed participation of United Nations observers and the timing of the deployment of the peacekeeping force. The Israeli believe that if the force takes its positions before the PLO troops have left Beirut, the Palestinians could renege on the evacuation agreement and use the troops as a shield. Mr. Wazzan announced he was suspending his participation in PLO evacuation talks after a one-hour conference with Mr. Habib at the presidential palace in Baabda, five miles (eight kilometers) east of Beirut.

"I have told Philip Habib that I cannot carry on in these talks while these thousands of tons of explosives are wreaking mass destruction in my city, my capital," Mr. Wazzan said. "I did not break up the talks. But I have told him I cannot carry on and hold him as well as the United States responsible for the consequences."

Mr. Wazzan, the official Lebanese intermediary between Mr. Habib and Mr. Arafat in the eight-week-old talks, said the Israeli demands did not deal with Israel's demands for a final deal on a PLO evacuation.

"We only discussed these concentrated air raids, which has no parallel either in the past or the present," Mr. Wazzan said. "The Lebanese government had offered 'all the concessions requested from us and we had even reached the stage of defining the PLO's departure routes. ... Then all this.'"

Mr. Habib was by his side, as were President Elias Sarkis and Foreign Minister Faud Sarkis.

Mr. Sarkis said in a telegram he dispatched to Mr. Reagan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, "These wholesale massacres and mass obliteration of innocent lives and civilian casualties by Israeli warplanes must be stopped." Lebanon's state radio and television reported.

Tunis Welcomes Arafat
TUNIS — President Habib Bourguiba has approved plans permitting PLO chairman Arafat and part of his staff to find shelter in Tunis following any evacuation from Beirut, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essoussi said Thursday.

The influential daily As Sahab reported Thursday that Mr. Arafat and about 1,000 PLO guerrillas are expected to move to Tunis when the Beirut evacuation gets under way.



Shafiq al-Wazzan

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Palestinian guerrillas in West Beirut fired an anti-aircraft weapon Thursday at Israeli planes during the bombardment.

Defense Plan For Mideast Oil Set Back

U.S. House Panel Bars Money for 2 Airfields

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The House Appropriations Committee has punched big holes in the Pentagon's war plans for saving oil fields in the Gulf region.

By voice vote, the committee refused to approve money that the Pentagon has requested to enlarge airfields at Ras Banas, Egypt, and Lajes do Pico, in Portugal's Azores, to accommodate large aircraft such as B-52 bombers and giant transports.

The bombers, under war plans, would fly from Ras Banas and possibly Lajes do Pico, according to defense sources, to blunt any attack on Gulf oil fields.

If the B-52 attacks were not enough, quick-reacting ground units, the Rapid Deployment Force, could be landed in the oil fields. The Pentagon considered Ras Banas its most promising forward base for such an operation, and Lajes do Pico would also provide support for such forces.

But the Appropriations Committee complained that the United States has not received adequate assurances from Egypt that American forces would be able to use Ras Banas in an emergency. The committee added that "long-term use of Lajes air base must be clearly established prior to the approval of additional funding."

Allies Chided
In denying \$178.6 million for Ras Banas for fiscal 1983, the committee also took a slap at the NATO allies and Japan for not having done more to help protect Gulf oil, which they depend on more heavily than does the United States.

"For the U.S. to increase the magnitude of its present investment at a time when we import less than 10 percent of our oil from the region, and when our allies are increasing their reliance on the Soviet Union" by building a gas pipeline from there to Europe, "is incongruous," the committee said.

The Senate, in test votes, has concluded that letters from the Egyptian government assuring the United States that Ras Banas would be available in an emergency were sufficient. Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak apparently does not want to be too closely linked with the United States in Arab eyes by signing a formal agreement for use of the base.

"Country-to-country agreements have been signed by every country involved in the Persian Gulf Rapid Deployment Force program except Egypt," said the panel in counter-argument to the Senate.

Senate Action
The Senate has approved Ras Banas in its authorization bill on military construction but has not taken the next step of appropriating the money.

The House is further along on appropriations as a result of the committee's approval of its military construction money bill Wednesday.

Wednesday night, the full House passed a bill authorizing \$7.8 billion for military construction in fiscal 1983. There was talk of stripping the money for Ras Banas from the authorization bill because of the Appropriations Committee's objections, but an amendment to do this was not offered.

INSIDE

President Reagan's nuclear arms control policies have come under bipartisan congressional criticism and attack from six former senior arms control officials.

Analysts say Judge Harold Greene's proposed settlement of the antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph would mean AT&T's loss of operating companies that would retain some of their most basic businesses, and customers might get a break on rate increases.

In theater, in fashion and design, in films and art, Japanese culture has captured the imagination of the United States and of the West generally.

Weekend, Page 7W.

U.S. Developing New Plan for a Broad Middle East Peace

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With an agreement to end the Lebanese conflict reported near completion, the Reagan administration has begun working on a new negotiating plan for the Middle East. Officials describe it as an expanded version of the Camp David approach of the Carter administration.

The goal of the Camp David process remains intact for this administration: first autonomy, then some form of participation for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in determining their future.

But officials in the State Department and on the National Security Council's staff are now looking at new and broader ways to breathe life into the stalled Camp David peace process involving Israel and Egypt.

And administration officials said they wanted to be able to use the momentum created by the expected withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon.

"There is a logical connection between the Palestinian withdrawal and a broader peace," one official said.

The U.S. intention is to argue with the Israelis that, since their northern border with Lebanon is now secured against PLO attacks, they should be prepared to be more flexible on the broader issues of Palestinian self-determination.

Various aspects of the plan have been discussed with President Reagan, but officials stress that no decision has been made. At the same time, the officials said, there is growing support in the administration for the new approach.

According to officials familiar with administration studies, the idea is not to threaten Israel with military and economic sanctions but to put forward and push a negotiating plan that the administration believes is fair to all parties.

The sentiment inside the administration is that outright threats to the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin will not work and that the last thing the administration should do is to confront the Israelis and then back out.

As one official put it, "There is no intention to

blindsides the Israelis, but the idea is to line up the others — the Palestinians, the Jordanians and the Saudis — first, then go to Israel and say that we have worked out the elements of a lasting peace and everyone else agrees."

"We really don't know if the Palestinians, Jordanians, Saudis and others will play," the official explained. "Until we have our plan or concepts in order, we won't ask. Clearly, it's not out of the question. If and when the PLO and the others make the first move, we can say to the Israelis that we have met your terms, now what are you going to do?"

The second phase of the 1978 Camp David agreement called for negotiations on the Palestinian question. First, Israel and Egypt were to work out the details of a five-year transition period with a form of autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Then, the parties were to begin negotiating the final status of the Palestinians.

The agreement did not specify what this final status would be. The idea was that during the transition period the attitudes of the parties would change and a final settlement would be possible.

A senior administration official, in discussing the

new plan, said "it does not mean that we are rewriting Camp David." But he said that the administration was being forced to advance its own ideas on the ultimate fate of the Palestinians "because the Israelis have been acting on their own interpretation of Camp David, namely that Israel would maintain sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

"So it's been the Israelis who have been forcing the hands of the others, the Egyptians and us, trying to create a fait accompli, and the only way for us to maintain credibility is to advance our own interpretation," he said.

The official said the new plan also would encompass a settlement of the problems in Lebanon. The main goal for Lebanon is to establish a stable and authoritative government and bring about the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces.

The officials said they expected strong resistance from Israel to the idea of a broad Middle East peace initiative.

"The Israelis will say to us, that we've spilled our blood to get rid of the PLO, and that's good for both the United States and Israel, now lay off," one official stated.

Begin Terms France Land of Anti-Semitism

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin accused France on Thursday of acting like an enemy, and called it a land of rampant anti-Semitism.

Speaking at a session of Israel's parliament, the Knesset, Mr. Begin said Israel has every reason to refuse to accept French paratroops in a proposed international force to be sent to Beirut to oversee the withdrawal of Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas.

"Even a friend like Mitterrand wants to support the PLO," Mr. Begin said of the French president, Francois Mitterrand. "He wants to save them. We will not let him."

He said Israel agreed to French participation only because it did not want to hold up the negotiations by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, for a PLO withdrawal from the city.

He claimed that France's vote in the United Nations for an arms embargo against Israel and its "rampant anti-Semitism" give Israel "the right to say to our



Mr. Begin emphasized a point at the Knesset session Thursday during discussions on topics ranging from Lebanon to France.

friends, the French: 'Sit home, don't come to Beirut.'"

The French vote was the act of an enemy, he said, designed to leave Israel defenseless against well-armed Arab armies backed by petrodollars.

French Paratroops
Under Mr. Habib's plan for a PLO withdrawal, about 350 French paratroops will be the first foreign contingent into the besieged Lebanese capital.

Mr. Begin's criticism of France followed a shooting and grenade attack at a Jewish restaurant in Paris on Monday and his call Tuesday to young French Jews to defend themselves if French authorities did not protect them. Six persons died in the attack.

Mr. Begin repeated his call to French Jews on Thursday, and he rejected charges that he was interfering in France's internal affairs.

Thumping the table with his fist, Mr. Begin said: "The murder of Jews will never again be an internal affair. It is our affair, the affair

Paris Police Toughen Security at Embassies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Police measures unseen since the days of the Algerian war in the 1950s were taken in Paris Thursday around the embassies of Israeli and Arab countries. Police sharpshooters carrying rifles patrolled the sidewalks, some of which were blocked by steel barriers.

The police also banned parking outside other potential targets as part of an effort to stop bombing attacks.

Justice Minister Robert Badinter spoke out Thursday against adoption of extraordinary measures to combat the wave of violence in France, following a call by Interior Minister Gaston Defferre for tougher laws on political asylum.

Referring to the spate of bomb and gun attacks this week in Paris that killed six persons and wounded 29, Mr. Badinter wrote in the newspaper Le Matin:

"Of course we must fight firmly against terrorism. But we must respect our principles by refusing the temptation of taking extraordinary

1,000 Protesters At Polish Funeral Support Solidarity

United Press International

WARSAW — At least 1,000 people demonstrated in support of Solidarity, the banned labor union, at a funeral in Szczecin for the son and daughter-in-law of a prominent interned union leader, according to reports reaching Warsaw Thursday.

The demonstration was the first of that size in the city since May 3-4 when rock-throwing youths fought police during the worst rioting in Poland since martial law was imposed Dec. 13.

Szczecin, a Baltic port city on the East German border, was the site of big strikes that launched Solidarity in August, 1980.

The official newspaper Glos Szczecinski said that security forces had been called out to disperse the crowd because of its "aggressiveness."

Marian Jurczyk, once Lech Walesa's chief rival for leadership of the union, was released from detention to attend the funeral of his son, Adam, and his daughter-in-law, Dorota. Solidarity sources said.

Henry Fonda, Hollywood Prototype Of the American Hero, Dies at 77

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Henry Fonda, who exemplified for nearly half a century a man of honesty and decency in more than 100 film and stage roles, died Thursday morning in Cedars Sinai Hospital here after a long battle with heart disease. He was 77.

Last March, at 76, he won the Academy Award for Best Actor for his portrayal of a crotchety professor facing the specter of death in the movie "On Golden Pond."

The actor, who retained a boyish candor and a gentle but firm manner, had long been a quintessential American hero. He was one of the most celebrated and enduring American performers. From 1934, when he appeared as the hero in the Broadway play "The Farmer Takes a Wife," he was rarely out of the limelight, starting in more than 80 movies, more than 15 plays and in many television dramas, series and specials.

In "On Golden Pond," Mr. Fonda gave one of his finest characterizations. Katharine Hepburn, who portrayed his bright, spunky wife of nearly 50 years, also won an



Henry Fonda

Peter, generated wide controversy, Jane particularly for her assertive advocacy of liberal and radical causes and Peter for his identification with the drug and motorcycle cult. The father usually reacted stoically, defending them, but occasionally expressed annoyance over their conventions. Their rebelliousness moderated in the 1970s, and his relationship with them grew deeper than before.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

Peking Refuses 'Final U.S. Offer' Of Detente on Taiwan Arms Sales

By Rudy Abramson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — China has refused for the second time to accept what was described as President Reagan's final offer for a joint communiqué to resolve a dispute over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Sources familiar with the negotiations said Wednesday that the Chinese government continued to insist last week that the agreement include language declaring that the United States at some future time will end the sale of military hardware to Taiwan, and the negotiations were considered at an impasse.

With the impasse unresolved, administration sources said plans are going forward for the United States to announce approval of the latest sale, including a continuation of the arrangement under which the United States and Taiwan jointly produce F-5E fighter planes for the Nationalist Air Force.

Such an announcement, in the absence of a U.S.-China understanding, would raise the possibility of a downgrading of Washington-Peking relations, which were

normalized in 1979 after the United States had refused for more than three decades to recognize the mainland Communist regime.

Congressional Notification
Under the Arms Export Control Act, the Reagan administration is required to give Congress informal notification of such an arms sale 30 days before the formal announcement of the agreement. Sources said Wednesday that the administration would probably send to Congress the informal notification next week before its Labor Day recess.

While China is insisting on communique language stating that arms sales to Taiwan will end, Mr. Reagan is understood to have refused to go beyond a statement that the United States expects the sales to stop in the future.

The Chinese have hinted strongly that they would recall their ambassador to Washington and reduce diplomatic relations with the United States to a lower level if that happened.

The matter has become urgent because the production line where the F-5E is manufactured in Taiwan using U.S.-made parts will

be shut in September unless the co-production agreement is extended.

Under the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act, the United States is required to provide Taiwan with the arms necessary for its defense. But the sales, which were running at \$500 million annually just before Mr. Reagan's predecessor, Jimmy Carter, normalized relations with mainland China, have dropped dramatically, to some \$97 million for fiscal 1983.

Because of the complicated relationship among the three governments, the United States has refused to sell the Taiwanese either F-16 fighters or the new F-5G.

During the long debate over the issue, the United States also agreed to somewhat more specific language on ending arms sales to Taiwan, while the Chinese agreed to drop their insistence that a date be announced for ending the sales.

Alexander M. Haig Jr., when he was Mr. Reagan's secretary of state, was among those who put a premium on the strategic importance of China in U.S.-Soviet relations, while the more conservative members of the administration placed greater emphasis on U.S. fidelity to Taiwan.

Head of Bolivia Peasants' Union Again Prodding Regime

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LA PAZ — As he lay there, shot in the back, Genaro Flores Santos remembers the soldiers standing above him argued over who would get credit for shooting him and collect the government reward.

His assailants, he said, were from the paramilitary forces of Gen. Luis García Meza, the president of Bolivia at the time, and their job on that day a year ago was to eliminate Mr. Flores as a threat to the regime.

Today Bolivia's military government remains in power, but Mr. Flores also continues his work. Newly returned from medical treatment and exile in France, he again represents a menace to the military rulers here.

Mr. Flores ended up paralyzed from the waist down and is confined to a wheelchair. But that has not stopped him from placing his forces in the forefront of Bolivians pressing the military leaders to step down and relinquish power to the elected government that was denied office by Gen. García Meza in July, 1980.

Mr. Flores, a 40-year-old Aymara Indian, is the head of the Labor Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia, a group said to represent nearly 3 million of the country's 5.5 million inhabitants.

Long subjugated by the white and mestizo rulers of the country, his followers are rural laborers who for generations have lived in isolated communities. Many do not speak Spanish and have remained outside the mainstream of Bolivian life.

At the time of his wounding, Mr. Flores was seeking to organize them to force that would counterbalance the powerful urban-based elements in Bolivian politics. And that is what he is doing again.

The military government, now in the hands of Gen. Guido Vidales Calderón, an officer with ties to Gen. García Meza, has not welcomed his return. Recently the regime agreed to hold a meeting with Juan Lechin Oquendo, a longtime labor leader. But the government canceled the meeting when Mr. Lechin said he was bringing Mr. Flores.

The peasant movement had flourished during the year Mr. Flores was away. But his popularity was dramatically displayed at a peasant congress in La

Paz last month. Welcomed with a standing ovation by the 1,200 delegates, he had to take action shortly afterward when someone in the audience spotted what he thought was a member of the paramilitary force. The crowd began to attack him.

"We will not imitate what they would do," Mr. Flores called out from his wheelchair on the podium. The beating stopped.

Mr. Flores says he is leading a civil rights movement as well as a political protest.

"You show up looking like this," he said, pointing at his own dark-complexioned features, "and you don't get the same treatment. We are being governed by a minority. Sure, they are Bolivians, but they make us speak their language and follow their culture."

Of the leftist politicians who court his federation's favor, he said, "They call me 'brother' and 'compañero,' but I detect racism in them too."

He said the peasant population is still cut off from access to higher education and that clinics built in their areas stand empty.

He also complained that farm prices on which his people depend for their livelihood had been frozen

while prices of manufactured goods his people need had risen on three occasions.

Mr. Flores was forced to leave Bolivia in 1971 and lived in exile until 1974. He then returned and conducted his union's affairs clandestinely for three years. With the relaxation of military rule in 1978, he came out into the open. Two years later, however, he went underground again after Gen. García Meza's coup.

He said the security forces caught up with him on July 19, 1981, as he was leaving a meeting of the Workers' Central clandestine arm, which he had headed since the García Meza coup. Because he knew the activities of the underground members, he said he resolved not to be taken alive and made a run for it. Several steps later, he was hit by rifle fire.

Despite protests from the U.S., French and other embassies and international rights groups, he was kept in a police clinic for 27 days and not given the treatment he required, he said. When he reached France, doctors told him the delay had cost him the use of his legs, he said.

'Progressive' States Blaming U.S. For Collapse of African Conference

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe and other governments in Africa that regard themselves as "progressive" are portraying the United States as a villain in the aftermath of the Organization of African Unity's failure to hold its annual conference.

The attempt to gather sufficient support for the conference collapsed in Tripoli, Libya, last Sunday when those African leaders who did attend finally acknowledged, after days of deliberation, that they could not muster a quorum of 34 members to comply with the organization's own laws. The event was the first of its kind in the organization's 19-year history.

The immediate cause of the failure was a deep division in Africa over last February's decision by radical countries to admit the Polisario guerrilla movement as the OAU's 51st member, representing the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. The Polisario movement is fighting a war against Morocco's dominance of the territory known as the Western Sahara.

The dispute provoked a Moroccan-led boycott of the OAU conference, preventing a quorum. The blame, however, has been attached by the "progressive" countries to the Reagan administration.

"Mad Musicians" Typical of the sentiment here in Zimbabwe was an editorial Tuesday in the Herald, saying, "Since the United States began exerting its influence on some member states, the OAU has not had a reputation for responsibility and commitment. Its members have been far too ready to dance to the in-

creasingly wild tune called by the mad musicians of the so-called moderate states."

The argument, according to "progressive" delegates, is that the Reagan administration is ready to do anything to prevent the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, from speaking at Africa at international gatherings.

Col. Qadhafi would have become the OAU's chairman for a

NEWS ANALYSIS

year had the conference lawfully convened in Tripoli, because traditionally the host nation assumes the rotating leadership. With the meeting's collapse, however, the chairmanship has remained with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, who decided not to go to Libya after an attempted coup in his capital of Nairobi.

The 28 countries that were, finally, represented in Tripoli decided to appoint a "contact group" of seven countries to persuade boycotting nations to attend a reconvened conference that would bestow the chairmanship on the Libyan leader.

The decision was included in the "Tripoli declaration," a document that provided a platform for denunciation of U.S. support for Israel and South Africa, Israel's "Zionist genocide plans" in Lebanon and the establishment of "imperialist military bases" in Africa.

According to reports in the Zimbabwean press, delegates accused the Reagan administration of having created a "grand plan" to destabilize Africa and the Third World.

The anti-American sentiment was not surprising, since Washington publicly condemned last year's

decision to hold the conference in Tripoli.

But U.S. diplomats elsewhere in Africa deny that there has been an active campaign to subvert the Tripoli conference, while acknowledging Washington's calculation that, with or without U.S. encouragement, the "moderates" would not attend the Tripoli meeting. The inference is that the collapse of the Tripoli meeting has produced some quiet satisfaction in Washington.

This satisfaction is mirrored by some delegates in Tripoli who asserted that the ability of the "progressives" to bring together more than half of Africa's nations in the Libyan capital was, in itself, a victory against Washington.

From other perspectives, however, the successes seem ambivalent. The very stridency of the "Tripoli declaration," for instance, will probably increase the reluctance of the "moderate" nations to become associated with it. So the division of Africa into ideological blocs, implicitly linked to rival superpowers, will deepen, belying the OAU's own name and damaging its credibility.

African diplomats say that Washington's purported involvement in the collapse of the Tripoli meeting will bring out latent anti-Americanism in those nations, such as Zimbabwe, previously seen as aspiring to some form of neutrality between East and West.

On a more practical level, the OAU will now find greater difficulty than ever in financing itself. Many members are in arrears on their contributions to the organization's secretariat, and if a quorum is not reached in the next few months, there cannot be a legal vote on a budget.

China Re-educates Petty Offenders Outside the Regular Court System

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — Liu Fengsheng, a Peking bus conductor, was winning at cards when his luck ran out. The police picked him up for gambling and eventually sent him off for three years of "re-education through labor."

Mr. Liu did not stand trial for his offense and was not formally convicted. But he has served more than 16 months so far in a prison farm south of Peking.

"I deserved it," he said as he stood with other inmates in front of a communal washing trough. "Playing cards for money isn't allowed." Still, he acknowledged with a laugh, "I don't like it here."

Mr. Liu, who is 30 years old, is just one among thousands of Chinese who are disciplined outside the courts after running afoul of the law.

The Tuanhe Farm, where he is confined, has 2,410 inmates serving administrative sentences for offenses ranging from brawling and

petty thievery to gambling and seduction.

Since late 1978, China has revived the rule of law, which was submerged by the arbitrary persecutions of the Cultural Revolution. Criminal and civil codes have been promulgated, and the legal profession has regained respectability.

Yet *laogiao*, or re-education through labor, remains an accepted device for clearing the streets of troublemakers, most of them young, whose transgressions seem too petty to warrant a full criminal trial.

Deputy Director's Philosophy

The regulations on nonjudicial punishment, originally published in 1957, were reissued in early 1980. They give nonjudicial committees, which include the local police, the power to confine offenders for one to three years.

The system's proponents contend that it prevents the court system from being overloaded with trivial cases. Because sentences are flexible, offenders are encouraged to repent.

"Our work here is to educate and reform those offenders whose offenses are not serious enough to require a jail sentence," explained Liu Shili, the deputy director of the Tuanhe Farm.

Liu Shili, a beefy man wearing the white jacket and red collar tabs of the Public Security Bureau, the Chinese police, said, "We ask all our personnel to treat offenders just like doctors treat patients who have an infectious disease, like mothers teaching their children, like teachers instructing their pupils."

Re-education through labor is a convenient way for the authorities to deal with a rise in juvenile delinquency. Although China's problem is still modest by American standards, recent articles in the press suggest that it is widespread.

Earlier this month, a Shanghai newspaper disclosed that 46 passengers had been injured so far this year by stones that youths had thrown at city trains. In the Peking suburbs, three teachers were hounded by students to the point of nervous breakdowns. In the southern province of Hunan, a re-

cent report revealed that vandals had wrecked 10 of the 25 high schools in Xintian County.

Although the inmates at the Tuanhe Farm range from 17 to 60 years old, the overwhelming majority — 87 percent — are under 25, Liu Shili said.

More than half the inmates are there for some form of stealing. Another third were sent for "hotheadism," which he defined as "fighting that disturbs the peace or taking liberties with women." Most of the others were accused of smuggling, blackmail or gambling.

There were no female inmates at Tuanhe, but a visit to a similar prison farm in Shanghai last November revealed that most women were there for having had premarital sex.

The Tuanhe Farm, one of three in the Peking area, is considered a showpiece by Chinese standards, which is why the municipality let foreign journalists in for a recent visit.

But life is still spartan. The inmates sleep wedged together on communal platforms in unheated barracks. Daily work in the fields is followed by two hours of evening study. Exercise includes military parade drill.

"We ask them to act collectively," Liu Shili said. "We ask them to learn from the army."

Manila Police Kill 32 in Crackdown

United Press International

MANILA — Undercover police officers have killed 32 suspected bandits on the Manila streets this week in a bloody anti-crime campaign ordered by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Police spokesmen said Thursday that eight bandits were slain the previous night — six in the squalid Tondo slum area — by 1,000 undercover agents riding as protection on the city's colorful passenger minibuses.

"If they try to fight, then we shoot them," said Col. Felicesimo Lazaro, commander of the task force. "If they raise their hands, we take them in alive."



Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, spoke to reporters Thursday after meeting with the premier-designate, Giovanni Spadolini.

Socialists Unwilling to Join Spadolini Coalition in Italy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italy's Socialist Party refused Thursday to join a new government headed by the premier-designate, Giovanni Spadolini, and called the attempt to put together a new ruling coalition "an experiment which is ended."

"In the new situation that has been created, the Socialist Party is not disposed to support the proposed attempt," Bettino Craxi, leader of the Socialist Party, said after his delegation met for 90 minutes with Mr. Spadolini.

Mr. Craxi said that Mr. Spadolini was "reproposing the continuation of an experiment which is ended."

Mr. Craxi's Socialists forced the resignation of Mr. Spadolini's 13-month-old government Saturday by withdrawing from the five-party coalition.

Because the Socialists hold the balance of power in the Chamber of Deputies, it is impossible to form a government without them, except under some agreement with the Communists, Italy's second strongest party after the Christian Democrats.

However, the Communists have drifted steadily further into the opposition during the past four years and political commentators ruled out the possibility of a deal with the Communists under the present circumstances.

Mr. Spadolini also met with the Communist Party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, on Thursday.

Despite the Socialist rejection,



Enrico Berlinguer

Mr. Spadolini announced Thursday night that he will begin a new round of consultations Friday with party leaders.

The premier-designate, a Republican, wants to put together a new government in order to avoid holding general elections two years ahead of schedule.

The Socialists withdrew from Mr. Spadolini's government because they were dissatisfied with the junior role they played in formulating policies. They reportedly are convinced that early elections will increase their strength in Parliament.

Limited Apology Given By Japan on Textbooks

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi of Japan gave a qualified apology to South Korea on Thursday for Japanese revisions in textbooks that the Seoul government says whitewash Japan's 1910-45 colonial rule of Korea.

Mr. Sakuruchi also cited quote "a need to rapidly correct [our] posture."

The foreign minister made the statement after a meeting with Premier Zenko Suzuki and the chief Cabinet secretary. Education Minister Heiji Ogawa was absent from the talks.

Facing mounting criticism from abroad and a deepening rift in the ranks of both his government and his ruling Liberal Democratic Party at home, Mr. Suzuki gave Mr. Sakuruchi permission to make the statement as a "interim" reply to an official protest by South Korea.

The foreign minister said the government would decide on how to reply to an official protest from China after hearing a report from two Japanese officials who are visiting Peking.

Mr. Sakuruchi made the statement after the Korean government warned Japan earlier in the day

that lack of Japanese action before Sunday would seriously increase hostility toward Japan. Sunday will be Aug. 15, the date of Japan's surrender in 1945 that ended Tokyo's colonial rule in Korea. It is celebrated as national independence day in South Korea.

Mr. Sakuruchi said Japan regarded the textbook issue as "a serious problem affecting mutual trust with our friendly neighboring countries."

Mr. Sakuruchi also said the Foreign Ministry supports a proposal by a league of Japanese and Korean parliamentarians to set up a bilateral committee of experts.

The changes the Education Ministry made in the textbooks have created a major controversy in Japan and potentially serious trouble for Mr. Suzuki.

Both Mr. Ogawa and Yukiyo Matsuno, minister in charge of the National Land Agency, have defended the changes as being historically accurate.

China already has hinted that failure to correct the revised textbooks could mean cancellation of a visit Mr. Suzuki is scheduled to make Sept. 26 to China to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Peking.

Mr. Sakuruchi made the statement after the Korean government warned Japan earlier in the day

Greeks Study Mix of Planes For Military

American F-16, F-18 Are Still in Running

By Andriana Ierodionou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — Support is growing within the Greek Socialist government for buying more than one kind of plane when it eventually makes what is expected to be the largest single weapons purchase in the country's history, according to diplomatic and administration sources.

Among the planes reportedly being considered are the American-made F-16B and F-18A jet fighters. Also said to be in the running are the French Mirage-2000 made by Dassault and the Tornado, a plane produced by Panavia, a West German-British-Italian consortium.

The government began negotiations with manufacturers in early July in its efforts to select the 100 planes it plans to purchase. The decision is expected by the end of 1982.

It was originally assumed that for political reasons the Socialists would pick the Mirage. But diplomatic and Greek aerospace sources indicate now that government officials are showing a strong preference for the idea of buying more than one kind of plane.

Attractive Offers

At the same time, attractive terms offered by General Dynamics, which makes the F-16, and McDonnell Douglas, manufacturer of the F-18A, are reportedly giving the U.S. firms negotiating muscle.

It appears that Premier Andreas Papandreu's government, which is committed to making Greece less dependent on the United States for weapons, has not rejected on political principle the idea of buying American planes, U.S. diplomatic and Greek government sources said. The United States currently supplies more than 80 percent of Greece's arms.

It is also clear that practical considerations regarding the Mirage-2000 are being weighed against the political advantage of maintaining a close rapport between Socialist Greece and the Socialist government in Paris. That relationship was consolidated last May when the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding on arms cooperation.

Greek officials who have considered the option of buying only the Mirage-2000 are reportedly having reservations about the quality of French post-sale service, Western diplomatic and Greek aerospace sources said. The Greeks have had problems in the past in that area.

The Greeks are also said to be irritated by restrictions Dassault has placed on the repair by Greek industry of Mirages from third countries. The Hellenic Aerospace Industry is waiting for French clearance to go ahead with the repair of Jordanian Atar 09K50 Mirage engines under a recently signed contract.

Freedom Sought

The Greek side wants freedom to deal with third countries written into any agreement it might sign to buy the Mirage-2000. That is seen as vital for Hellenic Aerospace Industry's future success in pursuing Mirage contracts in the Middle East and North Africa.

The competing American firms, meanwhile, are pressing ahead with offers they hope the Papandreu government will not be able to refuse.

General Dynamics is reportedly offering a package that will include low-cost U.S. coal and telecommunications technology. McDonnell Douglas is said to be countering with a plane package that contains solar energy technology. Such arrangements could significantly offset the \$3-billion cost of the plane package.

Any purchase, however, could be undone if the American firms resist Greek efforts to get local production and technology transfer arrangements. Greece wants Hellenic Aerospace Industry not only to be involved in plane assembly but also to manufacture spare parts for sale worldwide.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gas Leak Caused Pershing-2 Failure

WASHINGTON — A leak of hot gases from a motor casing, 14 seconds after ignition, led to the premature destruction of the first stage of the new Pershing-2 missile on its initial test flight last month, according to an Army investigation.

Correcting the flawed part and installing it in a new motor will take at least two months, causing another delay in the testing of the new weapon. An Army spokesman stressed Thursday that the "failure at a joint" in the missile's first-stage motor casing was "not a basic design flaw and can be corrected."

Despite this delay in the program, Army officials maintained Thursday that there will be no slowdown in either production of the Pershings or their planned date of deployment to West Germany in December of next year or early 1984.

EEC Calls Pipe Embargo Unlawful

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community told the Reagan administration Thursday its ban on foreign use of U.S. technology for building a Soviet gas pipeline is "unlawful under international law."

It claimed that the embargo also apparently violates U.S. law as well as harming Western European business interests at a time of economic hardship.

In a document prepared by the EEC Commission and given to U.S. officials in Washington, the 10 nations termed the ban's effects on Europe "unquestionably and seriously damaging" and said it will cause no delays in pipeline construction.

U.K. Hospital Strike Goes to 4th Day

LONDON — Soiled medical refuse piled up outside hospitals and administrators delayed thousands of operations as a strike by 750,000 health workers reached its fourth day Thursday.

The five-day pay action by hospital workers, scheduled to end Friday, has reduced most of the nation's 2,500 National Health Service hospitals to emergency and accident treatment only. However, the effects of the strike varied widely, with some hospitals even operating normally. The dispute also threatens to shut down national newspapers with the scheduled contempt-of-court appearance Friday of a print union official who led a one-day sympathy strike.

Fleet Street publishers face the possibility of widespread disruption after a High Court hearing for Sean Geraghty. He is charged with contempt of court because of a strike by 1,000 pressroom electricians that halted publication of nine national newspapers in southern England Wednesday. Shop stewards plan action against newspaper owners if Mr. Geraghty is "unfairly treated."

France, China to Skip Nuclear Talks

GENEVA — France and China served notice Thursday at the United Nations Disarmament Committee meeting that they will not participate in the deliberations of a new special working group designed to pave the way for a ban on all nuclear weapons tests.

The announcements prompted immediate statements of regret and disappointment by Japan, the Soviet Union and various nonaligned countries, with Nigeria speaking of a situation of "nuclear apartheid." The actions came on top of a recent U.S. decision to defer negotiations on an actual ban because the time for such deliberations was "not propitious."

Both China and France said that any commitment by them on nuclear testing would be dependent on a reduction in the size of the arsenals of the two major nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

House Rebuffs Watt on Land Leasing

WASHINGTON — The House, in a rebuff to Interior Secretary James G. Watt, voted Thursday to permanently withdraw all existing wilderness areas from oil and mineral leasing and to restrict leasing in certain other areas.

The legislation would end all leasing for oil, gas, oil shale, coal, phosphate, potassium, sulphur, and geothermal facilities in existing wilderness. No leasing would be allowed in areas being studied for wilderness designation, but seismic exploration — not drilling — would be allowed.

The bill passed 340-58 and went to the Senate, where it will face tougher going. The measure was prompted by Mr. Watt's decision to allow leasing of U.S. lands. Following an outcry from environmentalists and Congress, Mr. Watt agreed to a moratorium on leasing until the end of this Congress to allow lawmakers to set a new policy.

Spain Holds 7 as Basque Terrorists

MADRID — Seven suspected Basque guerrillas have been arrested and accused of bombings and robberies, Spanish police said Thursday.

The suspects were detained under anti-terrorist laws in the Basque town of Tolosa. Police were reported to have found a submachine gun, pistol, ammunition and a supply of plastic explosives in their possession. The police accused the suspects of blowing up power stations and a bar and of bank robbery.

Bombing Hinted in Pacific Jet Blast

HONOLULU — Preliminary evidence shows a blast that rocked a Pan American jetliner 140 miles from Hawaii, killing Toro Ozawa, 16, and injuring 14 persons, was caused by a powerful explosive, police said Thursday.

A search through the Boeing 747 Wednesday at Honolulu International Airport 17 minutes after explosion indicated a "high explosive," the Honolulu Police Department said. FBI and Federal Aviation Administration spokesmen said an "explosive device" was suspected.

The blast blew a hole in the floor of the plane beneath the victim's seat. The structure of the plane was not damaged.

Recess Called in Geneva Arms Talks

GENEVA — U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear weapon arsenals were recessed Thursday for eight weeks after seven weeks of preliminary discussion.

The two sides said the talks would resume Oct. 6. The break was called to enable delegations to consult with their leaders.

There was no indication on what, if any, progress had been made.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Bite of Income Tax Is Soft In France, Hard in Sweden

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The top earners in France are best off when the tax collector calls, a study by a business research company here of income taxes in Western Europe and the United States shows.

The Swedish tax collector is the greediest of all, the company, Management Center Europe, found in its survey of income taxes in 18 nations.

In a comment accompanying its report, the research company said that whether one is at the bottom or top of the salary scale, the best countries to be in are the United States, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Spain and Italy.

A married couple in France with two children and a gross annual income of \$100,000 is left with \$64,000. In Switzerland or the United States, they would have \$63,000; in Spain, \$62,000.

In Sweden, a \$100,000 salary is pared down to \$24,000. In Portugal it is cut to \$31,000.

Income taxes are steepest in the Scandinavian nations, Portugal and Finland but, "Portugal apart, these countries offer some of the best state benefit systems in the world," the survey added.

The company surveyed salaries and fringe benefits of nearly 7,700 executives in 1,159 companies in 17 Western European nations and compared these to executive incomes in the United States. The report also cautioned that the exchange value of local currency against the U.S. dollar does not express its true value in terms of local purchasing power.

The research organization annually surveys executive incomes and tax levels for its 12,000-member companies in Europe to help them "formulate a coherent European compensation structure."

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Oslo, Paris and Stockholm.

Hilton International



WHEN PARIS IS A PROMISE MAKE IT HILTON INTERNATIONAL

6 Former Negotiators, 21 Senators Criticize Reagan on Arms Curbs

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President

Reagan's policies on nuclear arms

control have come under criticism

from a bipartisan group of 21

senators and from six former

senior U.S. disarmament officials.

On Monday, Sen. John C. Dan-

forth, Republican of Missouri, and

20 of his colleagues sponsored a

resolution urging Mr. Reagan to

"clarify" his nuclear weapons pol-

icies and recent actions. The res-

olution says that those positions

and actions "have caused anxiety

at home and abroad."

In addition, six men who were

either former directors of the Arms

Control and Disarmament Agency

or former chief arms control nego-

tiators for the United States issued

an announcement stating, "We

cannot support President Reagan's

decision to defer negotiations on

the Comprehensive Nuclear Test

Ban Treaty."

Both actions reflect what ap-

pears to be growing concern in

Congress and arms control circles

over the Reagan administration's

commitment and approach to

arms control.

Security Objective

The former disarmament offi-

cials' statement asserts that Mr.

Reagan's decision last month to

postpone resuming direct negotia-

tions with Britain and the Soviet

Union on a complete ban on nu-

clear testing "undercuts a national

security objective set by President

Eisenhower and pursued by every

administration since."

The decision, the statement says,

"casts doubt upon the sincerity

of the United States in the Strategic

Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva

and in other arms control negotia-

tions." Those talks are known as

START.

U.S. Bar Ends

Stand Against

Bias in Clubs

By David Margolick

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The

American Bar Association's House

of Delegates has voted to rescind

a proposal it had enacted in January

that had called for a ban on dis-

crimination by private business

clubs on the basis of race, religion,

sex or national origin.

The House of Delegates, which

is the policy-making body of the

organization, voted 178-10 to re-

pudate its call to Congress to

amend the Civil Rights Act of

1964 to include clubs that receive

a "substantial portion" of their in-

come from business sources. The

Civil Rights Act currently applies

only to "public accommodations,"

excluding establishments closed to

the public.

Proponents of the original

measure assert that such clubs are

in effect extensions of the market-

place and that women and minor-

ity members denied access to them

are deprived of valuable business

opportunities.

Those opposing the regulation

of private business clubs contend

that such a law would infringe

upon the constitutional rights of

freedom of association and privacy

and that such a measure could be

enforced only by examining in-

The statement, which was issued

by the Committee for National Se-

curity, a Washington-based de-

fense and arms control group, was

signed by four former directors

of the arms control agency. They

are William C. Foster, director from

1962 to 1969; Gerard C. Smith,

1969 to 1972; Paul C. Warnke,

1972 to 1978; and Ralph Earle II,

1978 to 1980.

The statement was also en-

dorsed by Adrien S. Fisher, acting

chief negotiator for the nonproli-

feration treaty talks in 1967 and

1968, and Herbert F. York, chief

negotiator for comprehensive test

ban treaty talks in 1979 and 1980.

Only two former directors of the

arms agency since President John

F. Kennedy's administration did

not endorse the statement: Fred C.

Ike, who is currently undersecr-

etary of defense for policy, and

George M. Seignious, who worked

for President Jimmy Carter.

In a statement on the floor last

Monday, Sen. Danforth called

upon Mr. Reagan to provide the

Senate with a "comprehensive re-

port on U.S. nuclear weapons pol-

icy" no later than Dec. 1.

Sen. Danforth noted that more

than 10 years had passed since the

United States and the Soviet Union

had ratified a nuclear arms con-

trol agreement. "The govern-

ment of the United States must get

off the dime," he said.

Sen. Danforth also chided the

administration for deferring ef-

forts to negotiate a total test ban

and for delaying ratification on

two other treaties limiting under-

ground nuclear testing until verifi-

cation provisions can be strength-

ened.

He also urged the president to

explain why his policy of relaxing

export controls on nuclear fuel and

sensitive nuclear technology would

enhance nonproliferation goals.

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upon the constitutional rights of

freedom of association and privacy

By Dan Balz

and David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

AFTON, Okla. — New federal-

ism and the balanced-budget

amendment dominated public dis-

cussion at the National Governors

Association meeting that ended

here this week, but the prospect of

Republican statehouse losses in

November fueled the politics.

Thirty-six states will hold gubernatorial

elections this fall. Democrats

sit in 20 of those statehouses.

However, the Republicans are

expected to lose some of their 16

seats because of the recession and

high unemployment in many states

and the retirement of several in-

cumbents.

Charles T. Manatt, the Demo-

cratic national chairman, predicted

that his party will gain four or five

governorships.

Every time the Republicans

have won the White House in this

century, they have suffered sub-

stantial gubernatorial losses in the

midterm elections that followed.

In 1922, they lost 12 governor-

ships; in 1954, they lost 8, and in

1970, they lost 11.

Only three of the Republican

governors seeking re-election

now appear safe: Richard L.

Thorburgh of Pennsylvania, Wil-

liam Janklow of South Dakota and

Lamar Alexander of Tennessee.

Knoxville Challenger

Gov. Alexander faces a chal-

lenge from Mayor Randy Tyree of

Knoxville, who won an impressive

nomination victory last week and

will be well-financed.

The Republicans are most vul-

nerable in the recession-hit Mid-

west, now their area of greatest

strength. In Michigan, the worst of

the Midwest states, the unemploy-

ment rate in July was 14.4 percent.

Complicating the Republican

problem in the Midwest is the fact

that five incumbents are not seek-

ing re-election: Al Quie of Minne-

sota, the popular Robert D. Ray of

Iowa, William G. Milliken of

Michigan, Lee S. Dreyfus of Wis-

consin and James A. Rhodes of

Ohio, who is ineligible to run

again.

The lone Republican incumbent

running in the Midwest, Gov.

James R. Thompson of Illinois, is

in trouble because of his accept-

ance of expensive antiques and

paintings from supporters.

Difficult Races

In Iowa, Republican prospects

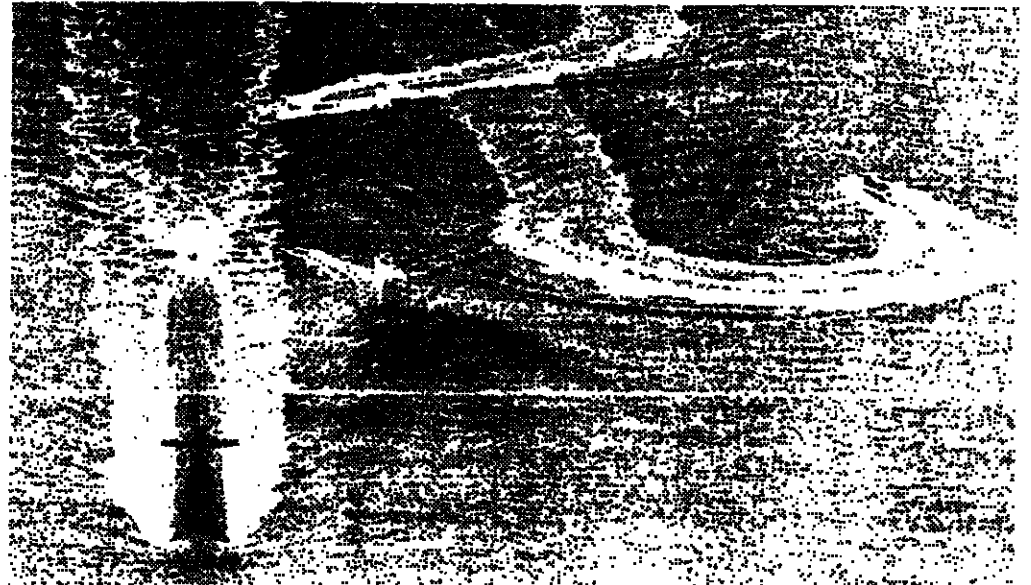
have improved since the Demo-

cratic nominee, Roxanne Conlin,

admitted she and her husband

took advantage of tax shelters and

legally paid no state income tax.



NUCLEAR PROTEST — Coast Guard boats, top and right, and a helicopter, left, chased a boat carrying nuclear protesters Thursday in Puget Sound. The boat, visible under the helicopter, was one of several protesting the arrival of the Trident nuclear submarine Ohio.

No Assault Found

In S. Africa Death

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A post-

mortem examination shows that a

black student who was found dead

Sunday in his jail cell died of in-

juries consistent with hanging, ac-

cording to a state pathologist.

The Johannesburg Star quoted the

pathologist, Dr. Nicholas Schepers,

as having said that he found no

signs of assault on the body of the

body of the Ernest Moebe Duple.

The case of Mr. Duple, one of

more than 45 prisoners who have

died while being held under the

country's broad security laws, has

stirred widespread criticism of the

handling of prisoners by the po-

lice.

The department also forecast

world grain production would

amount to 1.63 billion tons, down

only slightly from last year's

record production, despite a

smaller Soviet crop.

Record U.S. Grain Crop Expected; Russia's Is Predicted to Be Meager

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the

administration's efforts to reduce

this year's grain plantings, Ameri-

can farmers are expected to pro-

duce the second record corn crop

in succession as well as a record

amount of soybeans and a wheat

harvest only 1 percent smaller than

last year's record, the Agriculture

Department said Wednesday.

The department also repeated

its earlier forecast of a Soviet grain

crop of 170 million metric tons, the

poorest since 1975.

The size of the expected U.S.

grain and soybean crops indicated

that even if the Russians should

buy more wheat and corn from the

United States in the next 12

months, the surpluses now accumu-

lating in storage bins would be so

large that prices, already near-

ing the lowest levels in five years,

could be expected to decline even

further.

This signaled more difficulties

for farmers and even more trouble

for the small town merchants who

sell to them.

Dry Weather

In its appraisal of the 1982 Rus-

sian grain crop, the Foreign Agri-

culture Service noted that weather

in that country's large farm areas

had continued dry and cooler than

normal last month. But it also re-

peated a Russian projection that

the planted grain areas were the

smallest since 1972.

This reinforced its forecast last

month of a Soviet grain crop of

170 million tons, at least 5 million

tons smaller than the 1981 crop

and far below the 189 million tons

the Soviet Union produced two

years ago.

The Soviet Union cannot main-

tain its flocks and herds at current

levels without importing nearly 45

million tons of grain each year.

So far in this crop year, which

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Puerto Rican Disaster

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Ronald Reagan is a proclaimed friend of Puerto Rico. He endorsed statehood in his campaign and intimated that his election would bring prosperity to the island. It has brought only disaster.

Nowhere does the American flag fly over so much privation. No other Americans have so little power in Washington. These are reasons enough for Congress to make amends for the mainland's uncaring slights.

The scale of Puerto Rico's misfortunes is easily documented. The average annual income of 3.2 million islanders is half that in Mississippi, the poorest state. Unemployment on the mainland is a record 9.8 percent; on the island it is 24 percent — meaning 250,000 jobless. Some 25,000 of them were idled at a stroke when Washington ended the CETA public employment program.

A shift in the food stamp program, however well intended, has resulted in chopping a fourth of the island's \$1.1 billion in benefits and cutting 34,000 families from the rolls. As compensation, Washington proposed cash benefits as a substitute. Now, after only one month's trial and over Puerto Rico's objections, the House Agriculture Committee has voted to return to food stamps.

More deprivation will result from the pending tax reform, removing the right of mainland corporations to reduce taxes by shifting intangible assets, like patents and copyrights, to Puerto Rican subsidiaries.

The change may cost the island up to 30,000 jobs, and the Senate ought to heed

Treasury suggestions for lessening the pain when the conferees meet.

Though devastated by Reaganomics, Puerto Rico does not even stand to gain from its alleged stimuli. Because of its unique commonwealth status the islanders pay no federal income taxes. So they get no benefit from the three-year "supply side" tax cuts.

Puerto Rico even stands to lose from worthy foreign policy measures like the Caribbean Basin Initiative. This plan calls for investment incentives and tariff breaks for nations that are its economic competitors. Unless the administration balances this sound proposal with special help for Puerto Rico, two of its key industries could be severely hurt by Jamaican rum and Panamanian tuna.

The island's constitutional status is no clearer today than when President Reagan glibly promised to support statehood. The economic and social consequences of joining the union, or opting for independence, are not promising and continue to be fiercely debated in Puerto Rico. Successive presidents have promised to heed the islanders' choice, but a clear consensus and the deals it would require with Congress are not in sight.

Congress remains the custodian of America's honor in Puerto Rico. Who can sensibly argue that Puerto Ricans are being fairly cared for by an affluent mainland? Who can deny that Puerto Rico is at a disadvantage in a Congress in which it cannot vote? The only decent course is to compensate Puerto Rico for the blows it has had to endure.

The Rise of the Dollar

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Just 11 years ago this week, in a stunning reversal of entrenched American policy, President Nixon deliberately began to force down the value of the dollar. The idea was to strengthen the economy by making exports cheaper in world markets. Mr. Nixon abandoned the last vestige of a gold standard and abruptly told other countries that, like it or not, they were going to have to accept a lower exchange rate. Shortly, the world abandoned fixed exchange rates altogether, and the great float began. Then, throughout the Carter administration, there were vehement complaints from Europe that the United States was deliberately forcing the dollar still lower for trading advantages.

A strange thing has happened this year. The dollar has been rising, and now it is right back up where it was in August, 1971.

That makes imports cheaper and helps to hold down inflation. But it also makes exports harder to sell, contributing to unemployment. Foreign trade balances have an effect on the larger economy as powerful as those of the federal budget deficits.

The major reason for the dollar's rise has been the very high American interest rates of the past couple of years, and the way they have sucked in money from the rest of the world. But here is another strange thing: For the past couple of months American interest rates have been dropping — and the dollar's exchange rate has not.

Clearly, there must be more to the exchange rate than interest alone. The best guess is that the nature of the flow of money into the United States is changing. It is no longer solely smart money looking for the highest rate of return. It is now being joined by nervous money seeking a safe haven. Perhaps some of it comes from the Middle East, where war is in progress. Certainly some of it comes from Europe, where there are spreading fears of more economic trouble ahead. It is a reminder to Americans that, for all of their complaints about economic uncertainty, to the rest of the world the United States remains an emblem of security and stability.

While the dollar has been moving up, the Japanese yen has been moving down in response to heavy flows of investment out of Japan. The Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. publishes a revealing comparison of exchange rates adjusted for inflation. Over the past several years, the American dollar's comparative value has risen by one-fifth, while the yen has fallen by one-fifth. The enormous spread that has opened between the two explains much of the increasingly serious friction over trade between the two countries.

It is curious. This year, there has been a wave of American political and academic commentary lamenting the United States' allegedly declining economic strength in the industrial world. But this summer the dollar is too strong for comfort.

Other Editorial Opinion

Risks in Lebanon

Israel now risks getting entangled, like so many before her, in the intractable intricacies of Lebanese internal politics, and whatever credit she has gained by expelling the PLO will diminish every day she remains as an occupying power.

A long and unpleasant stalemate, or a further war against the Syrians leading to Israeli occupation of the entire country, seem all too possible the next scenes in the drama.

With his forces scattered among different Arab states and his main base in Syria, Mr. Arafat's freedom of political maneuver is likely to be curtailed and his authority subordinated to the Syrians.

The conflict, with its wider repercussions such as the senseless and inexcusable attack on the Jewish restaurant in Paris on Monday, seems likely to be with us for a long time yet.

—The Times (London).

After this most savage of all the Middle East wars there may be an opening for a new honesty in the region which allows Israel to live unthreatened by empty covenants and racist terrorism and the Palestinians to regain in the West Bank and Gaza what Israel has stolen from them. But the mood of expansionist Israel is such that only under strong pressure from outside (and that means the United States) will the expansionist process be reversed.

If Americans, now as shocked as anyone by the scale of the destruction, become once more the uncritical funders and armors of the militant state, this war will only be number five of the series.

—The Guardian (London).

AEG's Woes

AEG-Telefunken's decision to seek protection from its creditors provides only half a solution to its problem. Its debts had indeed become impossibly onerous. But behind these debts lie the management mistakes of two decades and a need for radical surgery.

There has been growing suspicion that German industry has lost its competitive edge. AEG's financial crisis could do much to jolt West Germans into a new awareness of the flexibility and imagination which world markets are going to demand of them.

—The Financial Times (London).

Why Attack Now?

Why, when agreement with SWAPO seemed possible, when P. W. Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, had spoken of Aug. 15 as a possible cease-fire, should his country's forces have started shooting up SWAPO on such a scale?

One answer is that South Africa's military leaders in Namibia cannot be expected not to respond to SWAPO attacks, nearly all of which emanate from in Angola, because some political agreement may be close.

The destruction of SWAPO bases might make SWAPO appreciate the advantages of an election (which they might well win).

Of course, the South Africans could be bluffing again. Possibly they do not want a SWAPO government in Namibia on any terms. It is more probable, however, that they have decided to dump the moderate internal parties and wear a SWAPO government, so long as the Cuban threat is removed.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

AUG. 13: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Armenian Blackmailers

NEW YORK — Recent operations of Armenian blackmailers in New York have prompted some severe comments from editorial writers, who declare there is no place for old-world feuds in the United States. The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune says: "There has been much sympathy in the United States with the Armenians persecuted by the Turks, but if the persecuted Armenians are of the stamp of Bernos Hampartoomian, the Turk is thoroughly justified in repressive measures." The Troy Times adds: "The great majority of Armenians in this country are well-disposed and law-abiding. The reproach brought upon all Armenians by the villainous doings of the blackmailers is realized."

1932: Acknowledging Error

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "In the acknowledgment of error lies the strength of good government. President Hoover, with courage and fortitude, has admitted that the 18th Amendment has fallen far short of its purpose; that it has built up two institutions — speakeasies and bootlegging — as unspeakable as the saloon, and he boldly announced that he could not accept 'a continuation of this regime.' Such a stand, which might conceivably, though hardly likely, cost him re-election because of the irreconcilable dyes, who, as a minority, might decide the fate of the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, stamps him with rare and forceful leadership."

The Firestorm Over Reagan's Tax Increase

Regan: Toward a Fairer System

By Donald T. Regan

The author is the U.S. Treasury Secretary

been taking advantage of unintended loopholes. It will ensure that everyone pays his fair share.

Collecting taxes already owed will not reduce incentive for saving. And elimination of obvious tax abuses will not represent a reversal of our economic program or philosophy. The typical American family will pay at most \$400 less in income taxes this year because Ronald Reagan is president. Next year, even with this bill, that family will pay \$788 less.

If this bill does pass, we will have made still more progress in closing the yawning gap between what this government spends and the revenues it raises. Without this bill, the congressional budgetary process may sink permanently into irrelevance.

The president said he had to swallow very hard to support this bill, but it is necessary. He remains committed to still more individual tax and

spending cuts in the future as a spur to our people and our economy.

But the immediate choice, in his view, is very simple: Would you rather reduce deficits in part by raising revenue from those who are not now paying their fair share or would you rather accept even larger, more gaping deficits with the high interest rates and spiraling unemployment that go along with them? The president has chosen the first because he will not accept the second.

Thirty-five years on Wall Street tell me he is right. If interest rates are to come down, if we are to sustain the recovery that has just begun, we must shoulder our responsibility as guardians of the nation's Treasury. This government must show some sign that it will, in the near future, live within its means.

Members of the Senate have confronted the challenge and voted to comply with the budget resolution. It is now up to members of the House to find within themselves the courage to do likewise.

The Washington Post.

Kemp: The Real Fight

By Jack Kemp

The writer is a Republican representative from New York

WASHINGTON — On the one hand, we are told that the Senate tax increase is not really a tax increase at all. We will raise \$228 billion over five years merely by collecting the odd dollar in unpaid taxes, by closing loopholes — like catastrophic hospital costs — and by repealing items that somehow fell through the cracks. Apparently the burden of business taxes is no longer passed forward to consumers or backward to workers and savers.

On the other hand, we are informed that anyone who opposes the tax increase must be doing so for dark and selfish political motives. This kind of well-poisoning prejudice almost anything an opponent might care to say.

If you point out the political folly of such a dramatic U-turn in economic policy, suspicions are confirmed. If you concentrate on the economic folly of raising taxes when unemploy-

ment is 9.8 percent, the obvious political fallout is simply ignored.

I do not question the sincerity of my old friends who now believe in raising taxes. Nor do I fault the White House staff for perhaps overstepping the bounds of good taste to drum up support for the president's position. After all, that is their job, as they see it.

What I do fault them for is having maneuvered the president into a position that will hurt the country economically, and therefore hurt the president politically.

The economic issue is straightforward. The country simply cannot stand up to such a dramatic tax increase in its depressed condition. The administration argues that raising taxes will reduce the deficit, that reducing the deficit will lower interest rates and that lower interest rates will revive the economy; therefore, a tax increase is necessary.

The same logic says that the prospect of the 1981 tax cuts caused the recession that began in 1980. We have only to look back to 1968 to see that raising taxes does not lower interest rates. The only way to balance the budget is to put America back to work and restore prosperity. A tax increase serves neither purpose.

The political issue is becoming equally clear. Walter Mondale says you cannot trust Republicans because one year they pass the largest tax cut in history and the next year the largest tax increase in history. Proponents of the bill respond weakly that it is only the second-largest tax increase ever.

Without insisting on all the spending cuts in the budget resolution, Republicans will resume their familiar role as tax collectors for Democratic spending programs.

President Reagan has assured me he had to "swallow hard," but supported the tax increase as the price for getting three times as much in outlay cutbacks. I deeply respect him and his position. So far, however, Congress has not delivered on most of the promised \$280 billion in outlay cuts over three years.

Right now, the three-year score is: tax increases, \$99 billion; spending cuts, \$16 billion. This week, several more bills were reported out of committee over budget.

White House aides are understandably frustrated with House Republicans who balk at the tax increase, but the situation is their own fault. At the time of the budget compromise, House Republicans secured an agreement from the White House called the Bethune Understanding. The budget resolution committed Congress only to a single-year, \$20-billion tax increase, provided that specified spending cuts materialized. They did not, but the Senate tax increase did.

The Republican leadership — the cause of House Republicans' thereupon unanimously adopted a resolution demanding spending cuts before any tax bill is considered. Their misgivings were reinforced when they read in The New York Times that the White House was willing to accept higher spending in return for Democratic support of the tax increase, and in Business Week that the Office of Management and Budget is contemplating several tax-increase proposals, including the repeal of indexing.

To call this a "revolt" is to stand the truth on its ear. Those of us who never understood how a tax increase will stimulate the economy still do not. Those who voted for the budget resolution are merely demanding that its spending provisions and the Bethune Understanding be honored. How is it a revolt to keep the same position you have always had?

Having invested the president's prestige in a position without economic or political merit, the White House falls back on the only issue it has left: loyalty. You cannot oppose the president on such a major issue, we are told. You will split the party, we are told. That is ridiculous — an issue as large as the American economy is the only kind of which you can justify such opposition.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS

Debt of Gratitude

Regarding the obituary of Richard de Rochemont (HT, Aug. 10): We journalists owe him a debt of gratitude as one of the moving spirits who created the Correspondents' Fund of the Overseas Press Club in New York, which gives discreet grants to foreign correspondents in straitened circumstances. One of the founding trustees, he retained that role all his life.

He was Paris bureau chief of Time-Life, and its associated publications until the German invasion of France drove him out along with all the other American correspondents.

During the war, he was president of the pro-Gaullist France Forever organization in New York from the time when the commitment of the American government to the Vichy regime made it inadvisable for Frenchmen to hold that office. He was also a member of the executive committee of the French-American Club, along with such illustrious members as playwright Henri Bernstein and painter Morris Kisting.

Very much a New Englander (born in Chelsea, Mass., educated at Harvard), Mr. de Rochemont owed his name and no doubt part of his interest in French affairs to his descendant, a Huguenot family that left France in the 17th century on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

WAVERLEY ROOT, Paris

Beetle Debate

Regarding "Beetle Bailey" (Herald, July 29): Beetle Bailey may be sexist, but the women certainly come off better than the men.

AL EDY, Rome

Europe's Growing Fears of 'California Gaullism'

By Don Cook

PARIS — "The North Atlantic Treaty Organization exists to defend Western Europe, not to wreck the Soviet economy," a high German official said recently in Bonn. His comments on the U.S. embargo on supplies for the Siberian gas pipeline, which the Germans, French, British and Italians are all helping to build, pretty well defines the widening gulf on the issue between the Reagan administration and its European allies.

The pipeline, however, is not the only problem in Washington-Europe relations. If it were, it could probably be treated as another case of "NATO in Disarray," and dealt with in a damage-control operation to preserve alliance solidarity and avoid aiding the Russians.

But the Europeans now feel themselves to be up against a web, a two-year-old pattern of progressive Reagan drive into "go-it-alone" policies in which the allies are concerned, and employing a confrontational approach to the Soviet Union that they do not share.

There is the refusal of the Reagan

administration to sign the new Law of the Sea convention. There is the withdrawal of U.S. participation from modest East-West discussions on energy and scientific problems and the UN European Economic Commission in Geneva. There is the squeeze from Washington on loans and assistance to the Third World, and the relentless preaching to poor nations, bereft of investment capital, of the virtues of free enterprise.

There is the whole tangle with the European Common Market over its steel exports to the United States, and a continuing battle over other trade. There is the eternal problem of high American interest rates, and a European belief that, at the bottom line, the Reagan team really does not give a damn about the effect of all this on the rest of the world.

In each case, the arguments are debatable, but the conclusion that the Europeans are drawing is not.

That is what led France's rather outspoken minister for external rela-

tions, Claude Cheysson, to remark that "a gradual divorce is taking place between Europe and Washington — we are not speaking the same language anymore, and the marked incomprehension is serious."

Somewhat predictably, both the British and the Germans have now been going out of their way to cool things down. German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt talked about the tensions being "all in the family," and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym hastened from London to Washington with assurances — not for the first time in the last 40 years — that Britain did not entirely share the extreme French view of the condition of trans-Atlantic relations.

Yet the fact remains that both the British and the Germans are every bit as concerned as the French. But while the British and the Germans worry a great deal more about the general security of Europe and other implications of the drift, the French think primarily of what Reagan is

doing to the French economy and trade in the immediate short-term.

André Fontaine, in a commentary on the state of trans-Atlantic relations in Le Monde, calls it the work of "California Gaullism."

"When national interests are at stake," writes Fontaine, "a small corner dominated by Californians, now presiding over the United States' destiny, takes little account of the opinions and even less still of the interests of others, even if they happen to be America's allies."

Fontaine's answer, not surprising from an influential journalist who was invariably a strong though not uncritical supporter of De Gaulle, is that "the time is apparently exceptionally right for the Europeans to switch from more or less public reprimands to the assertion of a common will, distinct by definition from that of the United States, even if by doing this they give one last satisfaction to De Gaulle."

In other words, this is to become a contest between European Gaullism and California Gaullism.

This is not a very sound or reassuring approach to the problems of the Atlantic alliance and Western security, and it is probably exactly what Schmidt and Pym tried to head off in their recent talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The big question is, however, does President Reagan also want to head this off?

Reagan also wants to head this off or he is going for a high noon showdown with the European allies to show that the sheriff is in charge and will not take any nonsense?

The East-West trade issue between Washington and the European allies is as old as the alliance itself. Trade embargoes against the Soviet Union go back to the Korean War and recommitments over one trade deal or another have been a permanent feature of NATO council meetings.

Europe was more frightened of Stalin and the Soviet Union before NATO was formed than it has been since. In their hearts, the Europeans have never really accepted the U.S. view of the "Soviet menace."

They have not, of course, been so politically naive or foolish to go for neutralism, or to believe that they can maintain their security without NATO and without the effort of contributing to a common defense.

But no amount of Reagan analysis or documentation about Soviet military trends is likely to alter the European perception of the threat — illogical, cliché-like or frustrating as this seems to Washington.

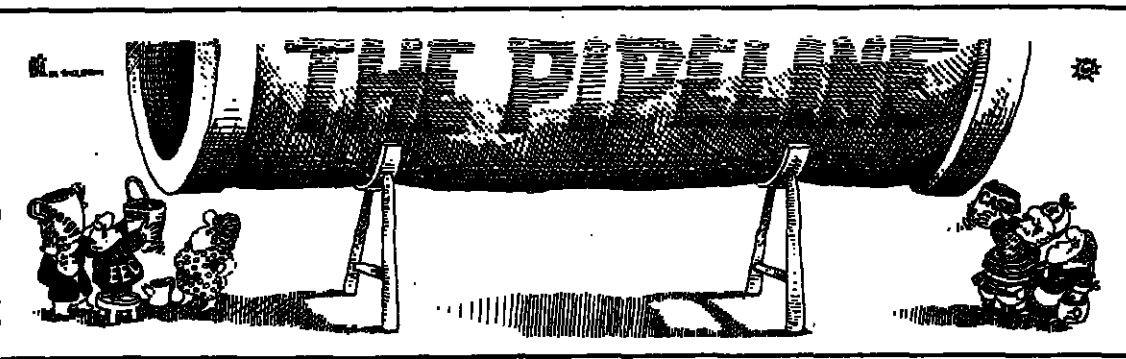
If the Washington view is that the Soviet Union is a tottering economic mess that needs only a tightening of the Western screw to turn it to peaceful priorities, the European view is that the Soviet Union is a tottering economy on the same continent and does not remotely contemplate going to war against Western neighbors on whom it must depend eventually for economic viability.

President Carter blew it with the NATO allies with his solo decision to scrap the production of the neutron bomb back in 1977, and he never really recovered the confidence and trust of Schmidt and others.

President Reagan has now blown it with the allies with his decision on the pipeline embargo — an issue that goes just as much to the heart of perceptions and attitudes toward the Soviet Union as did President Carter's decision on the neutron bomb.

Cheysson's undiplomatic summation states the NATO alliance and the Reagan administration in the face. Is gradual divorce to become permanent?

The writer is Paris correspondent for The Los Angeles Times.



Deflating the Pipeline Arguments

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Here are seven arguments advanced by Europeans miffed at the U.S. refusal to help build their Siberian gas pipeline, followed by short doses of realism that have escaped some U.S. congressional doves:

1. The gas pipeline is a private business deal that should not be blocked by Cold War politics.

Nonsense: Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in the twilight of his power, is making this last-ditch attempt to impose the dead hand of détente on the East-West future. When Russia loses its capacity to export oil in a few years, it will need a new source of hard currency to finance purchases from the West.

The Soviet-European pipeline deal would provide it more than \$10 billion a year. Schmidt's West German Socialists delude themselves that growing East-West trade will somehow make possible the reunification of Germany.

2. Americans should have told us long ago that they opposed this deal — now it is too late.

Our displeasure was made known more than a year ago at the Ottawa summit meeting, and was followed by a mission to Europe to dissuade the West Germans; these repeated warnings were treated with contempt. Finally, President Reagan publicly warned that unless the crackdown in Poland ended, "further steps" would be taken — but the Europeans did not believe him.

3. America's concern that this deal will make Europe subject to Soviet blackmail is misplaced — it will supply only 5 percent of energy needs.

Even the West Germans admit that the Russians will supply one-third of their natural gas in this deal; within the decade, that dependency will

probably jump to one-half, concentrated in the home heating market. Only détente politics dictates this dependency: The needed gas could be developed from the North Sea.

4. If you really wanted to punish Moscow, you would embargo your grain — why ask Europe to make a sacrifice America will not make?

When America embargoed grain after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Europe undercut that pressure by quadrupling its annual grain sales to the Soviet Union to 2 million tons. Europe profited on our embargo.

When Schmidt made the grain-pipeline connection this spring, I asked the question that punctures that balloon: If America did embargo grain to help ease the pressure on Poland, would Europe drop the pipeline?

The answer was a horrified "No!" 5. America has no right to apply extraterritoriality to deals made by U.S. companies — if you want to do business in Europe, selling your licenses to our companies, you must abide by our laws.

That charge turns truth on its head: The contracts made by U.S. companies with European concerns contain clauses that permit cancellation if the U.S. government decides the deal is against our national interest. The Europeans are now threatening to breach these contracts, in effect ordering their companies to expropriate the U.S. technology on pipeline compressors.

That would be a highly unfriendly act by the Europeans, demanding reparation. Nor are we acting ex post facto — the issue has to do with the transshipment of our technology, which has not yet taken place.

6. By denying the use of American technology, the U.S. may delay the pipeline for a couple of years — but will not stop it.

If Schmidt and Mitterrand are so committed to making the biggest East-West trade deal in history that they are willing to risk a serious breach in the Atlantic alliance, that is their business.

But the United States is not obligated to assist them in what we see as a basic mistake. As European nations are sovereign, so is the United States; and a two-year delay in the flow of hard currency to the Russians would be salutary.

7. America is suffering a public relations defeat, alienating its allies without stopping the pipeline.

The point of having an alliance is not merely to have an alliance — it is to act together in a common purpose. The purpose of NATO, for example, is to deter the Soviet Union from doing in West Germany what it has done in Afghanistan and Poland.

If the West Germans consider it more important to strengthen their ties with the Russians than to maintain theirs with the Americans, then the alliance has become a hollow shell and we should recognize it.

A total of 350,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in Europe to defend it from Soviet aggression. We have a right to object to actions by misguided allies that add to the power of our common adversary.

If these objections are derided by foreign ministers who bluster about "divorce" and threaten to use our technology against our will, Europeans may find themselves with a fine gas pipeline to the East and no umbilical cord to the West.

The New York Times.

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Despite Lack of Goods, Cubans Have Become Enthusiastic Consumers

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

HAVANA — This city seems to have spent two decades frozen in time. While considerable effort and money has been spent developing the countryside, Cuba's capital remains almost physically unchanged from the day Fidel Castro marched into town — just a little more run-down.

Carefully maintained American automobiles from the 1950s creep along the narrow streets, but they recently have been supplemented by substantial numbers of Moskvich and Lada autos imported from the Soviet Union. Still, private cars remain a luxury item.

The new cars are sold by the state on an installment plan, at a price roughly equivalent to \$5,400, only to those workers designated superior by their local labor committees. They are sometimes resold on the black market, for prices up to \$24,000. The Cubans involved call this creative. President Castro calls it corrupt, and recently promised a crackdown, warning that "the purchaser will lose the car and the vendor will lose the money."

The continuous shortage of goods, the American trade embargo and the controlled economy make buying something of an art here. Although clothing is rationed, the mode of dress is far from dowdy, by dint of a lot of home sewing and swamping for imported garments. The clothes on the average street in Havana look very much like the clothes on the average street in Miami.

There is a dual market for television sets — some are offered at a lower price, about \$780, on the installment plan to superior workers; others, at about \$960, to those who can pay cash. Yet a visitor taking a night ride through the countryside will see the light of a black-and-white television flickering from nearly every home.

The price system is also used for social ends. The government, for example, is trying to discourage smoking, and thus allows workers to buy only eight packs of cigarettes a month at a price of about

24 cents each. Anyone with a more serious smoking habit must pay about eight times more per pack to support the difference.

The contrasts of daily life here can be stunning. When night falls, Cubans can be seen strolling the seaside highway and lining up by the dozens at restaurants and movie theaters, providing an atmosphere of gaiety and comfortable living until one realizes that there is not much else to spend money on.

The Tropics, the legendary, flashy Las Vegas-style nightspot, continues to flourish. It is a beautifully choreographed show in which the women continue to wear considerably more of their costumes on their heads than on their bodies.

On the way back from the nightclub, a single red neon sign lights a building: "Always ready for defense."

Calls for vigilance are everywhere, since advertising is pointless in this goods-poor society, the few billboards have been turned over to promoting revolutionary fervor. Entering and leaving cities, a visitor can see series of them, placed one after another: "Fulfill your commitments... in production... and defense."

On the whole, life here, 23 years after the revolution that brought Mr. Castro to power, remains difficult. This makes the attitude of most people all the more remarkable.

The people a visitor meets seem rather like people anywhere — hard-working, looking to better their lot, proud of their country, eager to be liked. They could easily be the folks next door, if the folks next door were Communists.

While Communism has raised the minimum standard of living well above that of many other Caribbean countries, it has lowered the maximum standard of living considerably. Yet there seems to be a solidarity born of shared deprivation. "Certainly some people came down," said Guido Aviles, a Communist Party official in the province of Granma. "But the vast majority of the people came up."



A Pontiac automobile, made about 30 years ago in the United States, parked on a Havana street.

U.S. Senate Votes to 'Use Arms' If Needed to Curb Cuban Influence

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted to prevent by any means, "including the use of arms," the extension of Cuban influence in the Western Hemisphere.

The action Wednesday, which had the support of the Reagan administration, came as an amendment to a \$9 billion supplemental appropriation bill. Later, the Senate voted that passage of the amendment did not constitute approval of a long-term military involvement. The War Powers Act requires Senate approval of such involvement.

The amendment, offered by Sen. Steven D. Symms, Republican of Idaho, reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine, which opposes extension of European influence in the Western Hemisphere, and pledged "to prevent in Cuba the creation or use of an externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States."

"That is the only language the Communists know," said Sen. Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, a supporter of the amendment. "It is the only language the Soviets know, and it seems to me we ought to take a firm stand here, not equivocate, not offer some weaker resolution."

Caribbean Aid Vote

The Senate Tuesday evening refused to remove \$355 million in funding for President Reagan's Caribbean Basin initiative, which is designed in part to counter Cuban-sponsored leftist movements by helping governments in Latin America and the Caribbean economically.

The same day, the House overwhelmingly approved an administration proposal to establish Radio Marti, a government-financed transmitter that would broadcast international and Cuban domestic news from Florida to Cuba.

The Symms amendment, which was approved 68 to 28, is not included in the House version of the supplemental appropriation bill and thus must survive a House-Senate conference if it is to be included in the final version.

The amendment also pledges the United States to work with the Organization of American States and with "freedom-loving Cubans" to support self-determination for Cuba.

The Senate Wednesday refused, by a vote of 52 to 47, to accept an amendment offered by Sen. Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, that did not include the words "the use of arms."

Critics of the Symms amendment, who were defeated on two bids to sidetrack it or weaken its language, described it as a "Caribbean Tonkin Gulf," a reference to the 1964 measure that formed the legal basis for the conduct of the Vietnam conflict.

Henry Fonda Dies of Heart Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Fonda's first marriage, to Margaret Sullivan, ended in divorce in 1933. His second wife, the former Frances Seymour Brokaw, who was the mother of Jane and Peter, took her life in a sanitarium in 1950. His third marriage, to Susan Blanchard, with whom he adopted a daughter, Amy, ended in divorce, as did his fourth marriage, to Contessa Aldera Franchetti. His fifth wife was the former Shirley Mae Adams.

Born in Nebraska

Henry Jaynes Fonda was born May 16, 1905, in Grand Island, Neb., to the former Herberta Jaynes and William Bruce Fonda, owner of a small printing company in Omaha. The youth was raised there and in the suburb of Dundee, and was graduated from the Omaha Central High School in 1923.

He attended the University of Minnesota, studying journalism while working in two jobs, as a physical-education instructor at a settlement house and as a telephone-company trouble-shooter. In his sophomore year, he later said, he was exhausted and returned home for a rest.

While supporting himself with a series of unsatisfying jobs, he was persuaded by Dorothy Brando, a family friend and the mother of Marlon Brando, to join the Omaha Community Playhouse, where Mr. Fonda acted, painted scenery, became assistant director — and received his career.

After two years at the playhouse, he decided to try his luck in New York — to no avail. He went on to Cape Cod, Mass., where he joined the University Players, composed of college students, including Joshua Logan and Brecht Brecht, who had founded a summer theater at Falmouth. They were later joined by James Stewart and Miss Sullivan, before she was to become Mr. Fonda's first wife.

In the succeeding decades, the actor alternated easily between films and the theater.

In 1978, Mr. Fonda said he was early committed to his profession "as therapy for a very self-conscious young man." Earlier, he remarked to interviewers that "if I project anything of me into my roles, it's maybe a man with some dignity who tries to be honest" and that "I just want to be remembered as a good actor."



Henry Fonda as Clarence Darrow in a Broadway role he started in 1974, and as Tom Joad in "The Grapes of Wrath," 1940.

Alexander Alexeieff Dies; Book Illustrator, Filmmaker

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alexander Alexeieff, 81, a book illustrator and maker of avant-garde films, died Sunday at his home in Paris.

Mr. Alexeieff, who emigrated to France after the Russian Revolution, was a set designer for French ballet and theater. He illustrated books by Russian and French writers, including "Dr. Zhivago" by Boris Pasternak. One of his projects was for a 1975 reissue by Pantheon Books of Norbert Guterman's translation of "Russian Fairy Tales," collected by Alexander Afanasyev.

With his wife, the late Claire Parker, an American, Mr. Alexeieff produced short films with animated pins, using a system called "pinboard," which he and his wife had devised.

Gordon Wade Rile

WASHINGTON (WP) — Gordon Wade Rile, 75, a Navy cost-cutter who excoriated Cabinet members, admirals and legislators viewed as obstructions of his war

on waste and unaccountability, died of cancer Tuesday at Arlington Hospital.

He won the Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the Navy's highest honor for a civilian, in 1971 and retired in 1977 as chief of its Procurement Control and Clearance Division.

Frank Van Brakle

PARIS (IHT) — Frank Van Brakle, 55, an American journalist who worked for the International Herald Tribune since 1968, died Thursday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Van Brakle wrote articles on jazz and popular music. His last contribution appears on page 8W in this issue.

He was born in Atlantic City, N.J., studied at the City College of New York, and had worked for the New York Herald Tribune. He was also responsible for the American Legion magazine in Paris.

Mr. Van Brakle asked that his body be left to science. No religious service will be held.

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(Continued on Page 10)

FRANKFURT — The West German current account headed towards a bounce in the first half of this year, with a deficit of 6 billion Deutsche marks, compared with 15 billion marks in the same period last year, the Bundesbank said Thursday.

The small deficit was mainly due to interest payments at end 1981, which were delayed into the new year. In its monthly report, the bank said that without this, the current account would have been in surplus.

The improvement was mainly due to the high trade surplus of 24 billion DM, compared with 6 billion DM in the first half of last year.

Exports were up sharply, but the mark's revaluation in the European Monetary System, together with the weak economies of importing countries suggest more restrained prospects for exports.

A one percent decline in energy imports also helped the improvement. Crude oil imports were down 8 percent, but petroleum product imports were up 15 percent, it said.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PEKING — On the eve of talks with the United States on a new textile agreement, China warned Washington Thursday that excessive restrictions on Chinese exports could affect overall trade relations.

The warning came from the official Chinese news agency shortly before the U.S. textile negotiator's arrival in Peking for four days of talks, which will start the ball rolling on negotiations for a second textile accord to succeed an agreement signed in 1980 and expiring at next December 31.

"If the United States continues to place obstacles to restrict China's textile exports, it will be empty talk to wish for a development of the bilateral trade", the agency said.

U.S. textile manufacturers have put pressure on the Reagan administration to seek tighter restrictions on Chinese imports, which have risen from negligible amounts a decade ago to the fourth place last year, behind Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

They say that sharp increases in textile imports from China and other countries are threatening the jobs of thousands of Americans.

The United States is expected to press China to accept the imposition of quotas on four new categories of textiles. China has already signaled its intention to insist on the abolition of

all quotas, including the 15 now presently in force.

The Chinese agency, citing a \$2.9 billion trade deficit with the United States last year, pointed out that the more textiles China exported, the more U.S. goods it could afford to buy. U.S. figures show the 1981 trade surplus with China at \$1.7 billion.

According to U.S. figures, Chinese textile imports accounted for 10 percent of total imports last year on a yardage basis, and were worth \$686.6 million, compared with \$535.5 million in 1980 and \$224.5 million in 1979. They totaled \$442.3 million in the first half of this year.

The Chinese news agency gave different figures, saying that Chinese imports were only worth \$390 million in 1981, and that this represented less than one-sixth of total U.S. textile imports.

"Although China's textile exports to the United States have increased in recent years, its proportion to the total U.S. import of textiles is small ... There is no reason for the United States to further restrict China's exports", the agency said.

The textile dispute is one of the most sensitive issues in U.S.-China trade, which totaled \$5.49 billion last year.

Diplomatic sources said the talks starting Friday will probably be the first of several rounds needed to resolve the differences.

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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

August 13, 1982

Page 7W

Japan's Culture Goes West

by Leslie Bernetts

NEW YORK — When the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington presented a program of Kabuki theater in 1979, the houses were almost half empty. When the Grand Kabuki played there this summer, however, performances were sold out, as they were at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

A few years back, the hot names in fashion and design were European or American. But Tokyo has emerged as a design capital, and Japanese designers are sharing fashion headlines with trendsetters in Paris, Milan and New York.

And not so long ago, it took patience and dedication for the aficionado to find Japanese films. But this year, New York seems like a summer festival of Japanese movies, with three series and two commercial films on Japanese themes playing.

"American awareness of, and appreciation for, Japanese culture is greater than it ever has been," says Richard Lerner, director of the Asian Cultural Council. The council is a foundation, supporting cultural exchange that was formerly known as the J.D.R. 3d Fund, after John D. Rockefeller 3d.

The reasons given for why Japanese culture has captured the American imagination, and that of the West in general, range from Japan's economic might to the success of James Clavell's "Shogun." Japan's influence has even affected what people eat; the number of Japanese restaurants in New York has more than tripled in the last five years, and hostesses are serving sushi to guests who not so long ago would have muttered unflattering asides about raw fish.

The surge of interest has surprised even those intimately involved in Japanese studies and the arts. "When I first came back to the United States in 1973, people knew nothing about Japan, and were not at all interested," says Alexandra Munroe, who has lived in Japan on and off since she was a child and is on the art gallery staff of the Japan Society.

"It would stop any conversation dead," she says. "But now people's interest is keen and informed; whether they are artists or bankers, the level of education, respect, interest and curiosity has increased so much, I am amazed at the change."

Curiosity about Japan is nothing new, of course; after Japan was opened to the West in the 19th century, its impact on the formal and decorative arts became so intense that the phenomenon was anointed as "Japonism," or Japonisme, flourished as European masters such as Gauguin, Manet, Monet, Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec were strongly influenced by Japanese art.

In recent years, Americans were more likely to think of Japan as a source of cars and television sets than as a cultural center to inspire the West. American impact on popular culture in Japan was enormous, but the process seemed a one-way street. But these days the ideas coming out of Japan and the blossoming of awareness in the United States attest to a changing climate, and many stereotypes have given way to a more sophisticated understanding.

"There have always been scholars and businessmen and government people who studied Japan," says Tomozo Yano, New York director of the Japan Foundation, which sponsors cultural exchange programs. "There has been an increasing trend for some time, but I suppose people suddenly started noticing. The difference is qualitative as well as quantitative; more people know more about the Japanese and their culture than they did 10 years ago."

The reasons constitute a web of economic, political, cultural, and social factors. Interest in Japan in general has expanded enormously in keeping with the realization of its economic impact," says Richard Erickson, executive director of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. "With the growth of Japanese economic penetration into American markets, people are more and more interested in what makes the country tick."

The growing numbers of Japanese coming to America to visit or live and increasing Japanese investments in America are other factors prompting greater interest in Japan.

"And, of course, everyone cites the success of 'Shogun,'" says David MacEachron, president of the Japan Society. The best seller



Akira Kurosawa and Francis Ford Coppola.

helped pave the way for a host of Japanese novels, biographies, and other books on subjects from Japanese military history to poetry.

The Japanese government as well as private interests have played an important role in exporting their culture, sponsoring performing arts, exhibitions, and other programs. "Educational and cultural exchange certainly are a major concern of the Japanese government, and they do devote a lot of time, energy, and funds to it," says Erickson.

The foundation, established in 1972 as a semi-autonomous agency of the Japanese government, was a major source of financing for this year's Grand Kabuki tour. In 1976, the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission was created as a small federal agency financing cultural and educational exchanges. The United States Japan Foundation and the Asian Cultural Council have also joined the ranks.

As the number of American and Japanese institutions fostering cultural exchange has proliferated, so has the amount of money available for programs. In addition to public and private foundations, MacEachron says,

there was "the funding for cultural events from both Japanese and American business sources, with grants flowing from the enormous economic relationship between Japan and the United States."

Receptivity to cultural imports has also increased. Among the reasons many artists look to Japan for fresh ideas are a failure of imagination and lack of support for the arts in the United States, according to some observers.

"There's such a paucity of anything interesting going on in this culture, and that space is being filled in part by an interest in Japan," says Joan Mellen, who teaches courses in Japanese film at Temple University and has written several books on the subject.

Mellen sees "a hunger for new forms, the exoticism of Japan, and the sensual extremes you see in a lot of Japanese art, from film to pornography," as part of Japan's appeal.

Whatever its genesis, the growth of interest is unmistakable. "A year and a half ago, you'd get 10 serious film majors to sign up for a course in Japanese film," according to Dr.

Mellen. "Now you get a full class, which is a maximum of 35 to 40."

One lure may be the knowledge that Japanese directors such as Akira Kurosawa have been a major influence on American directors such as Francis Ford Coppola, George Lucas and Paul Schrader.

The Japan Society has increased its screenings by more than 50 percent in the last three years, and the response has quelled fears that more frequent programming would only attenuate a limited audience.

"Audiences have more than doubled in the last five years," says Peter Grilli, director of the society's Film Center. The society, the Public Theater, and the Bleecker Street Cinema are offering Japanese films this summer.

The society also helped sponsor the Kabuki tour. "We were afraid we'd have empty houses and lose piles and piles of money," Grilli says. "Everyone connected with the tour was just amazed at how many people turned out."

The growth of Japan's influence in fashion and design has been particularly dramatic. "There's an emergence of a group of Japanese designers that is suddenly having quite an impact on worldwide fashion design," says Kalman Rottenstein, vice president for fashion direction at Bloomingdale's. The store is the first American establishment to carry such trend-setting Japanese designers as Issey Miyake.

"It's such a distinctive look, and so different from anything else that's happening."

Established talents such as Hanae Mori and Kenzo have been joined by newer figures: Yohji Yamamoto, Kansai Yamamoto, Mitsuharu Matsuda and Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons.

Jun Kanai, Issey Miyake's representative in the United States, attributes interest in the designers to "the refreshing new creativity in Japan, where the designers are less bound by tradition, as the French are, or by commercialism, as the Americans are." The Japanese are free, and everybody's now looking to Japanese design for inspiration.

Japanese ideas and techniques are having a significant impact on architecture. Most familiar to Americans is Arata Isozaki, an architect who has become a major figure on the international scene. American interest in a larger Japanese aesthetic — and in Japanese methods — transcends individual names.

"The level of interest and influence in Japanese architecture is very high, because the Japanese are doing so much and because they're reaching us so effectively through all their communications," says Suzanne Stephens, the editor of Skyline, a magazine of the Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies.

"American architects are reading Japanese magazines and looking to Japan for refined techniques and construction methods," she added, "as well as the elegance and precision and simplicity of the aesthetic. There's something going on there, and everyone has to watch it."

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This is the first of two articles. The second will appear next week.



Detail from Annigoni's fresco for the Basilica of St. Anthony in Padua.

Pietro Annigoni: Portraits to Frescoes

by Susan Lumsden

PADUA, Italy — The man who went to London and wore a combat jacket to paint the Queen had just completed his latest fresco, two dramatic scenes from the life of St. Anthony in the huge 13th-century basilica of the same name. Pietro Annigoni, one of the leading portraitists of this century, is now also one of the last fresco painters in Italy.

"A fresco is a permanent exhibition. In a way, it's a greater commitment to humanity. Or at least that's the way I think now. I haven't painted a portrait in 15 years," says Annigoni, 72, whose self-portrait in the 1949 London Summer Exhibition launched a thousand commissions. They included portraits of Princess Margaret, the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh, Julie Andrews, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, the Shah and Empress of Iran, Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, all manner of beautiful women and Pope John XXIII. Annigoni is too reticent a man to say who his favorite subject was, but his published diary suggests that it was Queen Elizabeth II (whom he painted twice), because he sympathized so much with the solitude of the monarchy.

Annigoni publicly denounced Fascism in the 1930s and was excluded from official Italian exhibitions that made successes of many of his contemporaries. He found solace painting portraits of beggars until, in 1945, the manager of Florence's Excelsior Hotel gave him his name to some high-ranking U.S. military officers who were looking for an artist to honor Gen. Mark Clark, victorious commander in Italy. The general had just transferred his headquarters to Vienna and didn't have time for lengthy sittings. He obliged by leaving behind his jacket, shirt and medals as studio models.

The portrait was not an instant success. "I never lost a battle," Clark snorted on first viewing. He stalked off, leaving the studio. Eventually Clark relented and hung the portrait in his home. His jacket suited Annigoni, who wore it to Buckingham Palace to paint the queen. The general's wife found out and objected. "After all, I had removed the medals," recalls Annigoni, still pleased with the incident.

Commissions poured in from around the

world to Annigoni's London studio in Edwaredes Square, which for a long time was much more active than his old Piazza Santa Croce studio in Florence. "I was criticized in Italy for being a court painter, a bourgeois and not part of the avant-garde of the postwar," he says. Only De Chirico supported his younger colleague, who was accused (if that is the term) of painting like a Renaissance master. England, more conservative artistically, took to him.

Annigoni's supporters, like the late critic, Ugo Longo, have called him the greatest living figurative painter. Bernard Berenson, the art historian, called him the only challenger in a dark age of painting. Annigoni himself is reserved about his place.

"It's not that I hate the work of Pollock, Lichtenstein and the others. I simply don't understand it. It's a completely frozen world of which I can't believe I'm a part. Abstraction is dangerous in its distance from humanity. Abstraction is required to run concentration camps and drop bombs. In abstraction there's an overwhelming belief in the human intellect. In my later years, I prefer to believe in God."

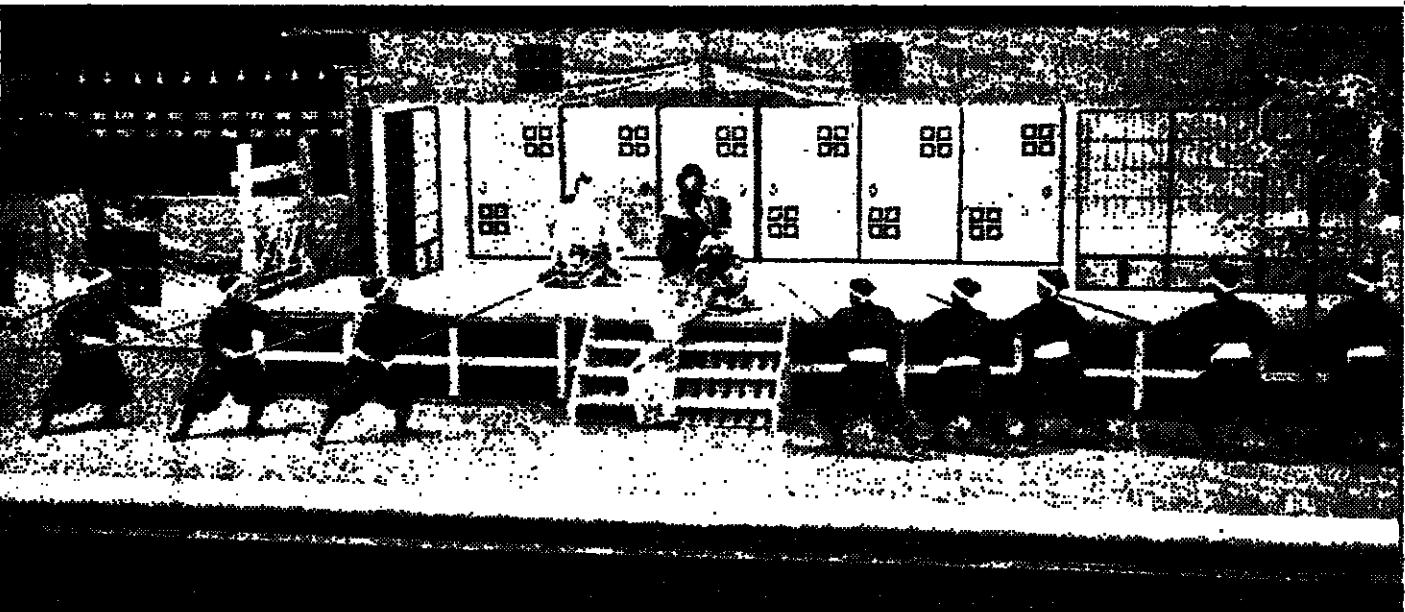
"Impressionism is art's last two-way conversation with humanity," Annigoni once said. "Looking at Picasso's art, one has the feeling of peeping through a very private keyhole. The end of all that is the blank canvas. The world has to return to figurative art."

That's why Annigoni is painting frescoes now. "They're an open exhibition to the masses for centuries," he says. A few arched streets away in the Scrovegni Chapel, Giotto's early 14th-century frescoes are still bright with their nursery hues. Next door to the basilica in the St. Anthony School are Titian's sophisticated 16th-century frescoes, including that of a jealous husband stabbing his wife.

Although the demanding fresco technique has remained virtually unchanged in 700 years, it is no longer taught, even in Florence's Accademia di Belle Arti. The remaining practitioners in Italy, Luciano Guarnieri, Romano Stefanelli, Silvestro Pistolesi and the American Benjamin Long all learned on the Annigoni scaffolding.

It's cramped, cold and damp work that goes on for months. During the spring session in

Continued on page 10W



A Kabuki performance.

Why the Couture Should Pay Attention to the Working Woman

by Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK — The couture collections for fall and winter shown last month in Paris, magnificent as they were, have as much relation to everyday life as, say, costumes for grand opera. Nevertheless, for more than a century, French fashion designers set the standards for the shape of clothes throughout the Western world, and they are still trying to do so.

What is unfortunate today is that designers of ready-to-wear clothes — less so in the United States than in European fashion centers — often seem tempted to hark back to earlier days of fashion glory, to replay themes established by the couture.

They seem not to have noticed that the audience has changed. Fashion plays a different role in the lives of most women.

Choosing the right clothes no longer occupies a major portion of a woman's daytime hours; shopping is not her main diversion. While clothes are important to her self-esteem, they are no longer the primary sign of her achievement in the world — or of her husband's achievement.

The majority of women in the United States, and increasing proportions of them in other countries, are gainfully employed. With each survey, the number rises. In 1980, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 51 percent of the women age 16 or over were in the labor force. In June, 1982, close to 48 million were employed, 2.5 million more than two years earlier. Last month, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that more than half the married women with children had joined the labor force; in 1950, the figure was 18 percent.

Women have increased significantly in the professions and in executive positions in business, but except for recommending that they wear suits or a feminized version of standard male attire, fashion designers generally have paid little attention to the needs of working women. And although many dress-up evenings are business-associated and do not require fussy styles, evening clothes continue to grow more elaborate.

In short, many designers, in both ready-to-wear and couture in the United States and abroad, are still directing their efforts at the woman of leisure, who cares passionately about the cut of a sleeve, the position of the waistline or having a hemline the proper distance from the knee or the floor.

These were pressing concerns of both designers and their clients when clothes were as fussy and as elaborate as they could be, to signify the wealth of the wearer and the creativity of the designer. Since the 18th century, these elements have been important to French fashion. By continuing to design extravagant clothes, French designers today hope to keep the franchise for Paris as the world's pacesetter for fashion.

Women who appreciate this kind of luxury certainly still exist, but they are a minority. The inching up of hemlines and the prevalence of skinny skirts in the newest ready-to-wear collections show as little concern for the practicalities of business life as the use of feathers in couture

styles. There are also signs that high heels, hats with veils, and gloves are returning to favor.

The dominance of Paris couture was broken in the 1960s when, as part of the protest movement of the time, "opulence" as well as "elegance" became dirty words in fashion. T-shirts, preferably tie-dyed, distressed jeans and miniskirts were the order of the day. London, which invented the mini, briefly became the fashion capital of the world.

In vain attempts to seem relevant, the couture sped street fashions, succumbing only in looking hopelessly out of date. The tide turned in the summer of 1976, when Yves Saint Laurent launched his rich peasant collection and made the world safe once again for opulence. The couture recovered its equilibrium and returned to making the most luxurious clothes possible.

For design themes, it returned to the 1930s, the 1940s, the 1950s — decades when it reigned supreme. It attracted new clients from the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, from developing African states and from the Far East. When the house of Pierre Balmain showed eight styles from its 1946 collection with its contemporary clothes last week, it was almost impossible to tell the difference between the new designs and the recycled ones.

In the annals of fashion, the woman of highest social standing and the courtesan, in collaboration with their dressmakers, provided the inspiration for fashion changes. Women of less status, or less vision, eagerly followed their lead.

The same process was at work when ready-to-wear designers took their cues from the couture houses in preparing their collections, a situation that prevailed through the 1950s. Designers from America actually traveled to Paris to buy couture styles to copy. The more expensive clothes stayed closest to the originals. Watered-down versions appeared at the houses offering less expensive clothes.

What is needed today is not a rebash of clothes developed originally for rich women in the past, but fashions planned especially for the contemporary woman who juggles work, family and social life.

In this, American designers, with their emphasis on interchangeable separates for both day and evening, have a head start. It is one of the reasons that some European stores and fashion magazines are increasingly turning their attention to the fashions in the United States. Their clients and readers, like most women here, are less concerned with tricky clothes that show off the imagination of the designer than with clothes that fit casually, do not require intricate upkeep and do not grow obsolete quickly.

These are the clothes that designers in the United States do best. If they continue in this vein, without being distracted by the remembrance of things past, they will create clothes that fit the changing needs of modern women. If not, more women will close their minds to whatever the fashion of the moment is supposed to be and turn increasingly to some sort of uniform like the gray flannel suit.

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... and in 1946.



Balmain couture model in 1982.

TRAVEL

Restaurants: The Charm and Quality of Alsace

by Patricia Wells

EGUISHHEIM, France—Of all the gastronomic regions of France, Alsace seems to have most effortlessly retained its native quality and charm. Here, one need not search in vain for an honest platter of choucroute, a fresh-baked kougelhopf, a creamy and carefully aged Munster, a crisp glass of Riesling or spicy Gewürztraminer. Not that everything one touches in Alsace is golden: It's just that here between the Vosges mountains and the winding Rhine the Alsatian palate still recognizes quality, and native bakers, butchers, cooks and winemakers are heartily encouraged to retain the high standards that have made Alsace one of France's most famous tables.

A wine, cheese and food tour of Alsace might well begin in the village of Eguisheim, where at the little family restaurant Le Caveau d'Eguisheim one finds a friendly welcome, a most satisfactory platter of choucroute and a well-priced regional wine list.

Reservations are essential, especially for Sunday at midday, when local families gather for their main weekend meal. Ask for one of the three window tables overlooking the village square, filled with bright red and pink geraniums and a typically Alsatian fountain.

Almost everyone here seems to order the choucroute, served out of a large and colorful Alsatian clay casserole. Thankfully, two can share a single order. Le Caveau's version is classic and simple, not too bland, not too acidic, neither fatty nor greasy and remarkably digestible. There's a ham hock, plain Strasbourg sausage, smoked Colmar sausage, mildly smoked bacon and a good slab of pork. With

it, try the 1978 Léon Beyer Riesling, a *cuvée particulière* that has a bit more depth and a bit more charm than many Rieslings.

You have to order in advance to sample the traditional *baeckeke*, a meat and vegetable stew that might include pork, lamb, beef and an assortment of vegetables. Le Caveau's version is a simple one, served in enormous portions that don't stop coming until you beg off. It includes plenty of sliced potatoes, big chunks of juicy beef brisket and equally hearty portions of pork. Unfortunately, Sunday's version was marred by an overdose of thyme that overwhelmed the other excellent ingredients.

The restaurant is also famous for its *tarte à l'oignon*, a fluffy though slightly soggy onion pie, and its own version of that popular Alsatian sweet yeast cake, *kougelhopf*. Here, miniature *kougelhopf* is soaked in good-quality rum and topped with whipped cream, a dessert that should satisfy anyone with a sweet tooth. Forget their *myrtille*, or bilberry tart, now in season. The crust was undercooked and though prepared with excellent fresh berries, the fruit was unwisely blended with flour and water, which turned the filling to a mushy paste.

From now through the end of October, when every Alsatian town is sponsoring one fair or another—be it wine or spunkraut or music or Munster—the region is at its festive best. But anywhere you go, be certain to make reservations.

Those who want to enjoy the local color but prefer to stay away from the noise and village traffic, might wander off to Lapoutrolle, a village in the Vosges 15 miles from the wine community of Ribeauvillé. Here, near the center of town, one finds an excellent local Munster cheese, which can be purchased directly from the aging rooms of Haxaire. For food and

lodging, try the quaint little farm-auberge Les Aissers, situated several kilometers above the village. Follow the signs and the narrow little winding roads, passing meadows full of Holstein cattle, a hiker here and there and fresh streams that attract faithful fishermen to the region.

Les Aissers specializes in honest home cooking, the kind of fare on which sportsmen and hikers thrive. Sample the house specialty, *pommes de terre au Munster fondus*, thick slices of flavorful potatoes roasted to a nutty brown, topped with thin shavings of Munster and a sprinkling of onions cooked gently in butter. One serving is enough for two, and can be ordered as a first course or a filling side dish to accompany a main course.

Also try the *jarret de porc*, a meaty pork knuckle that's been slowly boiled then gently browned so the skin is crispy and crackling. Other specialties, which must be ordered in advance, include local fresh trout and *baeckeke*. The food at Les Aissers suffers from underseasoning, although the atmosphere, quality and price tag—one can easily dine for 80 to 100 francs—make it worth the detour. The mountain view from the auberge, but unfortunately not the dining room, is spectacular.

After the Auberge de l'Île in Illhaeusern, the most famous restaurant in the region is Aux Armes de France, in the rather nondescript town of Ammerschwihr. Chef Pierre Gaertner, a student of Fernand Point's, still tends the stove, and though I'd like to see more regional dishes on the menu, the food here is correct and classic. Gaertner's most famous dishes are his best: A very gentle onion tart, fresh and mildly seasoned foie gras, baked eggs with truffles and foie gras, and fillet of sole with

noodles are all carefully executed and professionally presented.

Alsace is one region and Aux Armes de France is one restaurant in France where exquisite egg noodles are still prepared fresh and with care. Portions here are enormous, and if you don't clean your plate, the matronly waitresses will shake their heads in despair.

Service at Aux Armes de France, with its elegantly rustic local decor, is friendly, although when the dining room is full, the staff is overworked and service tends to lag.

Le Caveau d'Eguisheim, 3 Place du Château Saint-Léon, 68420 Eguisheim; tel. (89) 41.08.89. Closed Wednesday evening and Thursday, Jan. 15 to March 1 and last week of June. Credit card: Diners Club. About 125 francs per person, including wine and service.

Auberge les Aissers, 5 Faudé, 68650 Lapoutrolle; tel. (89) 47.50.72. Closed Monday evening and Tuesday, month of June and Nov. 15 to Dec. 15. No credit cards. About 80 francs per person, including wine and service.

Aux Armes de France, 1 Grand Rue, 68770 Ammerschwihr; tel. (89) 47.10.12. Closed Wednesday evenings October through June, Thursday, and last three weeks in January. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard and Visa. About 250 francs per person, including wine and service.

For Munster: Haxaire, 18 Rue du Gén. Dusieux, 68650 Lapoutrolle; tel. (89) 47.50.72. Haxaire-aged Munster is also sold at the Haxaire cheese shop, Place de l'Ancien Hôpital in Ribeauvillé. About 17 francs for a medium-sized Munster.

For kougelhopf: John, 58 Grand Rue, 68150 Ribeauvillé; tel. (89) 73.64.41. About 17 francs for a medium-sized kougelhopf.

Julia Child on Boston

by Lawrence Van Gelder

BOSTON—True to the spirit of New England, Julia Child cast her gastronomic favor on the bounty of the sea. When it comes to dining out, Child, the cook, food writer and television personality, who has made her home in Cambridge, Mass., since 1960, enjoys fresh seafood, simply prepared. And when it comes to seafood, she need not travel far to satisfy her taste.

"In the Boston area," Child says, "we're very fond of fish, and we like the Legal Seafood restaurants. They have one in Chestnut Hill at the shopping mall and another one at the Park Plaza in downtown Boston, and they're opening up a brand new one in Kendall Square at MIT."

"And the good thing is you can eat reasonably and you can get fresh fish cooked right," she adds in her customarily forthright way. "They have wonderful fresh oysters, clams, steamed mussels, steamed clams, broiled lobster and broiled fish of all kinds. It's very fresh—that's the beauty of it. It's simple food."

Child makes clear that she is not a fan of fried fish as it is usually served. "I only like it when it's done with very, very fresh fat—and it never is."

"Another place we're very fond of," she says, "is Anthony's Pier 4, and that's on Atlantic Waterfront, right on the water. It's a very big restaurant and it's very well run. It's not fancy and they have excellent oysters and lobsters and Indian pudding and fish chowder and they have lots of fresh fish."

"It's not what you'd call a temple of gastronomy, but it is a good, hearty place and they've got an unusually good wine list—

loads of excellent California wine, which is often hard to find, and very good French ones and reasonably priced. The whole place is reasonable for what you get. It's always seemed to be very generous."

Not far from Anthony's Pier 4 is another seafood restaurant that Child favors—Jimmy's Harborfront. Although she goes more often to Anthony's, she says, "We like Jimmy's very much. I like their shellfish and broiled swordfish."

But good eating in Boston, she indicates, is not confined to the seafood houses. Child begins to range over an assortment of restaurants and dishes—new and old establishments come to mind, innovative chefs; platters laden with lamb and duck and quail—

"Two new hotels here are serving interesting food," she notes. "One is the Prudential Center, which has a restaurant called Ajay's [in the Sheraton Hotel]. That's just an elegant restaurant and they're trying very hard to serve seafood and food. Then there is the Meridian Hotel and that's in downtown Boston, and they're sort of modern French cooking."

Pausing briefly, she adds: "And there's also Maison Robert, which is an old standby with an elegant setting. They're very good on lamb, and they have a very good wine list."

"In Cambridge, Panache, which also serves modern French-American food—is innovative. Espalier, which has some of the best cooking I know of almost anywhere. The chef is Tunisian French and he also went to Harvard and it's excellent food."

Child leaves no doubt that in her corner of New England, the hungry traveler need not look far for comfort.

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International Datebook

AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, Festival (tel. 23391).
OPERA—To Aug. 21: "The Gypsy Baron" (Strauss), Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Erich Binder conductor.
Aug. 15, 17, 19: "Lucia di Lammermoor," Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Lamberto Gardelli conductor.
CONCERT—Aug. 16: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gennady Rozhdestvensky conductor (19:00).
Aug. 15, 17, 19: "Lucia di Lammermoor," Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Lamberto Gardelli conductor.
Aug. 15, 22, 27: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart), Riccardo Muti conductor.
Aug. 14, 17, 26, 30: "Falstaff" (Verdi), Herbert von Karajan conductor.
Aug. 21 and 28: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), James Levine conductor.
Aug. 18, 25, 29: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor).
Aug. 16, 20, 24: "The Tales of Hoffmann" (Jules Massenet).
THEATER—Aug. 15, 22, 29: "Der Zerrissen" (Nestroy).
Aug. 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 29: "Torquato Tasso" (Goethe).
CONCERTS—Aug. 15: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Mahler).
Aug. 17: ORF Symphony Orchestra.

ORF Choir, Gerd Albrecht conductor (Schoeck).
Aug. 18: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Haydn).
RECESSIONS—Aug. 14: Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Haydn, Schubert).
Aug. 15: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Debussy, Chopin).

BELGIUM

BRUGES, St. Walburgakerk (tel. 010/68.96.11). Aug. 14: Choir of Westminster Abbey London and Academy of Ancient Music, Simon Preston, Christopher Hogwood conductors (Haydn, Purcell).
MOSAN SUMMER FESTIVAL, (tel. 010/68.96.11). Private d'Ansembroe—Aug. 15: Ludovic de San heritane, Noël Lee piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt).
Eglise Romane d'Hastière—Aug. 20: Lola Bobeson violin, Jacques Genty piano (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, City Museum (tel. 21.07.72). To Aug. 31: Pol Brinkhard exhibition.
Museum of Decorative Arts (tel. 14.94.52). To Aug. 22: "Silver Works by Henning Koppel." Danish Book Art. "Danish Handmade Carpets."
Tivoli Concert Hall (tel. 15.10.01). CONCERTS—Aug. 15: Denmark

Royal Opera Choir, Tivoli Symphony Orchestra (Mascagni, Borodin, Gounod, Verdi).
Aug. 17: Denmark Royal Orchestra, Alexander Lazarev conductor.
Aug. 18: Funen Trio (Norgaard, Holmboe, Nielsen).
RECESSIONS—Aug. 20: Christa Ludwig soprano (Schubert, Brahms, Liszt).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 262.87.95). Barbican Art Gallery—To Aug. 22: "Adolf." Barbican Theatre, Royal Shakespeare Company—Aug. 14, 24, 25: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Aug. 16-19: "The Winter's Tale." EXHIBITION—To Dec. 31: "Illuminated Manuscripts." British Museum (tel. 636.15.44). To Sept. 12: "A Century of Modern Drawings from the Museum of Modern Art, New York." Crystal Palace Park (Ammerley Hill SE19)—To Aug. 21: Crystal Palace Fair.
Light Fantastic Gallery (48 South Row, The Market WC2). EXHIBITION—"European Holography, Human and Celestial Bodies." London Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61). English National Opera—Aug. 13, 18, 21, 24: "Carmen" (Bizet). Aug. 14, 17, 20, 25: "The Makropoulos Affair" (Janacek). Aug. 16 and 19: "Tosca" (Puccini).

Museum of Mankind (tel. 437.22.24). "Thunderbird and Lightning." North American Indians. National Maritime Museum, Queen's House (tel. 338.11.67). To Dec. 5: "The Art of the Van de Velde." New Horticultural Hall (Greycoat Street SW1). EXHIBITION—Aug. 14-18: "European Festival of Model Railways." Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel. 928.31.91). MUSICAL—Aug. 14: "HMS Pinafore" (Gilbert, Sullivan).

Béatrice (Berlioz), South Bank Summer Music.
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13). To Nov. 15: "Watercolours and Drawings by Rossetti." To Dec. 31: "Giorgio de Chirico." To Dec. 31: "Turner in the Open Air." Victoria Palace (tel. 834.13.17). MUSICAL—"Windy City." Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel. 377.01.07). To Sept. 12: "Sir Christopher Wren."

Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91). BALLET—Aug. 14: "La Sylphide." London Festival Ballet. Aug. 17, 18, 23: "Concerto Barocco." "Double Quartet." "The Firebird." "Tamara de Lema." Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Aug. 19, 20, 21: "Serenade." "Soaring." "Tellurian." "Les Valises." Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. OPERA—Aug. 15: "Béatrice et

Marc Chagall (tel. 81.75.75). To Oct. 4: "The Temple." PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33). To Sept. 27: "Homage to Georges Braque." Yves Tanguy, 1925-1955. To Sept. 12: "David Hockney photography." To Sept. 26: "Photography, recent acquisitions of Man Ray, Sander, Abbott, Crockett, List."

ATHENS, Epidaurus Festival (tel. 322.14.59). THEATRE—Aug. 14 and 15: "Orestes" (Euripides), National Theatre. Second Athens Odéon (tel. 322.14.59). BALLET—Aug. 14-16: "Agon" (Mantovani), Zurich Opera Ballet, Rudolf Nureyev. THEATRE—Aug. 20-22: "Pittos" (Aristophanes), National Theatre of Greece. Lycabettus Theatre (tel. 322.14.59). THEATRE—Aug. 20 and 21: "Blood Wedding" (Lorca), New Company Theatre.

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 259.92.28). RECITAL—Theatre Hall, Aug. 20: Dennis Lee piano (Chopin, Rachmaninoff, Ravel, Debussy). CONCERT—Concert Hall, Aug. 20-22: Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra, Shalom Ronli-Miklis conductor (Tchaikovsky). Hotel Regal Meridien (tel. 722.18.18). "A Harmonious Mix of Two Cul-

tures," exhibition of antiques from the Ching dynasty. Museum of Art (tel. 2241.27). To Oct. 2: "Chinese Bamboo Carvings." To Oct. 22: "Late Qing China Trade Paintings."

ATLANTA, Kibiki Alaskan guitar (Scarlett, Bach, Walton). Ohio Memorial Museum (tel. 462.02.20). To Aug. 24: "Man Exhibition: Edo Rimpia School." Okura Shokoku Museum (tel. 583.07.81). To Sept. 26: "Buddhist Art Exhibition." Shikoku Art Museum (tel. 571.32.54). To Aug. 29: "Utagawa Kuniyoshi," series of prints illustrating the Chinese story "All Men Are Brothers." Theatre Apple (tel. 269.02.22). DANCE—Aug. 17-Sept. 26: "Jack," American Dance Machine. Tokyo National Museum (tel. 822.11.11). To Aug. 29: "Richu Aoe Swords," exhibition.

MONTE CARLO, Théâtre aux Etoiles (tel. 30.42.22). Festival of Black Spirituality, Gospel Songs—Aug. 17: Marion Williams and Reverend Charles Taylor. Aug. 19: The Stars of Faith and Reverend Jo Williams. Aug. 21: Dolores Barrett Campbell, Barrett Sisters, Reverend Robert Mayes.

AMSTERDAM, Café de Suikhof (381 Prinsengracht)—Aug. 15, 18-22: "The Dumb Waiter" (Pinter), English Theatre of Amsterdam. Rijksmuseum (tel. 632.12.11). Aug. 14-Nov. 14: Jan Mankes exhibition. Stedelijk Museum (tel. 732.16.66). To Aug. 29: "Banhaus Photography." ROTTERDAM, Schouwburg (tel. 24.23.17).

THEATRE—Aug. 14-15: "Lahr" (Weidinger), "Sganarelle" (Molière), American Repertory Theatre.

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21). To Sept. 19: "John Michael Wright: The King's Painter," exhibition of the 17th-century portrait painter.

SINGAPORE, National Museum (Stamford Road)—"Haw Par Jade Collection of Toys." National Day Art Exhibition. To Aug. 17-31: "National Day Art Exhibition."

SANTANDER, International Festival (tel. 31.32.22). CONCERT—Aug. 14: Israel Chamber Orchestra.

TO SEPT. 12: "Black Folk Art in America: 1930-80." Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel. 860.68.38). To Nov. 7: "Lace Making From the 16th Century to the Present." To Aug. 22: "Fabrics Produced by the Jacquard Loom."

OSGONHEIM Museum (tel. 860.13.19). To Aug. 29: "The New York School: Four Decades," including Dietschman, Rothko, Frankenthaler. Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.00). To Aug. 22: "Framos in the Golden Age: 17th-Century Paintings in American Collections."

To March 6: "The Gates of Hell," Rodin's sculptural portal incorporating more than 180 figures in an architectural framework. Museum of the City of New York (tel. 534.16.72). To Sept. 12: "Architectural New York."

Museum of Modern Art (tel. 964.66.38). To Aug. 22: "The Architecture of Richard Neutra: From International Style to California Modern."

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel. 873.42.25). To Oct. 6: "Aztec Mexico: Discovery of the Temple Vase." To Aug. 29: "The New York School: Four Decades," including Dietschman, Rothko, Frankenthaler. Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.00). To Aug. 22: "Framos in the Golden Age: 17th-Century Paintings in American Collections."

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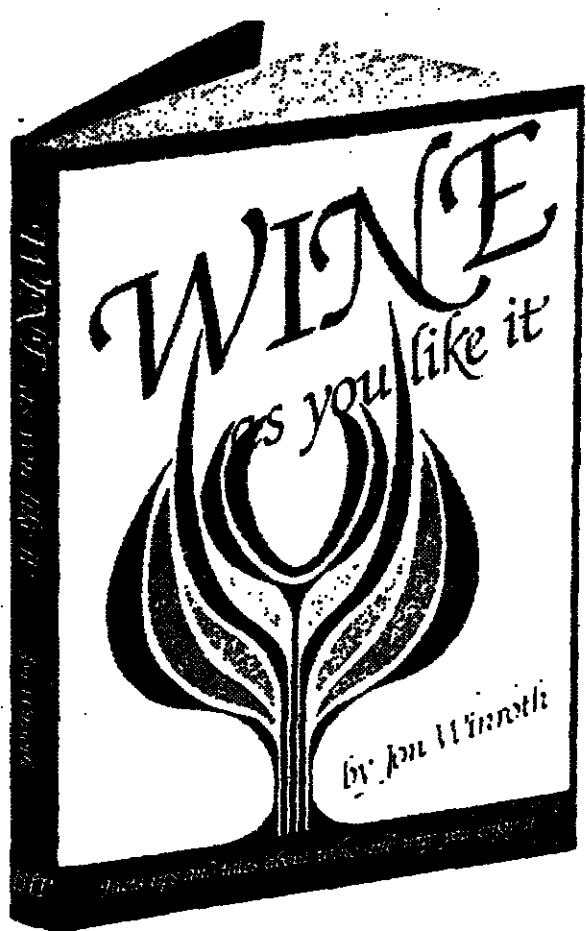
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From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute

WEEKEND

The Moped Solution

by Edmund Morris

LONDON — The moment of truth occurred on Piccadilly, when I showed my rented car into the wrong gear and reversed into a Rolls-Royce. At once all London, it seemed, became a mass of stationary, honking traffic, and policemen sprinted toward me, notebooks in hand.

How many times, I reflected sadly, have I sat thus, trapped like a toad in tangled metal, wishing I had not waived full collision coverage. Just then a young man whizzed passed on a moped, working his way easily between curb and cars. "Atta boy!" I growled. "In future it's two wheels or bust."

At 9 a.m. the following summer Saturday I presented myself at the Victoria offices of Scootabout Ltd., Britain's largest moped rental company and one of two major moped agencies in London. "I'm afraid I don't have a motorcycle permit," I said. "That's all right, sir," the young attendant replied. "Your U.S. driver's license is good enough. Do you want a Zippy or a Suzy?"

"I'm sorry," I said, feeling very middle-aged. "You'll have to translate that."

She did so, and I settled for the Suzy — a two-speed, fully automatic Suzuki FS50, with sprung suspension, saddlebag and directional indicators that light up at night. "How much?" "For the whole weekend, sir? That'll be £11, please."

I marveled. These days £11 — or about \$19 — is about what you spend to fill up the average British car, let alone rent it. (For the record, my most recent Avis bill was \$468 for 8 days.) "And of course you have unlimited mileage," the attendant was saying. "She'll do at least 150 miles to the gallon."

The engineer wheeled out a gleaming little machine. I gazed at it with some apprehension. "Won't I need a lesson?" "Well, there's not much to learn," he said, showing me the whistles that adjust the revs and the thingamabobs that change speeds. "Otherwise treat it just like a bicycle. Here, that cal-de-sac's all yours to practice in."

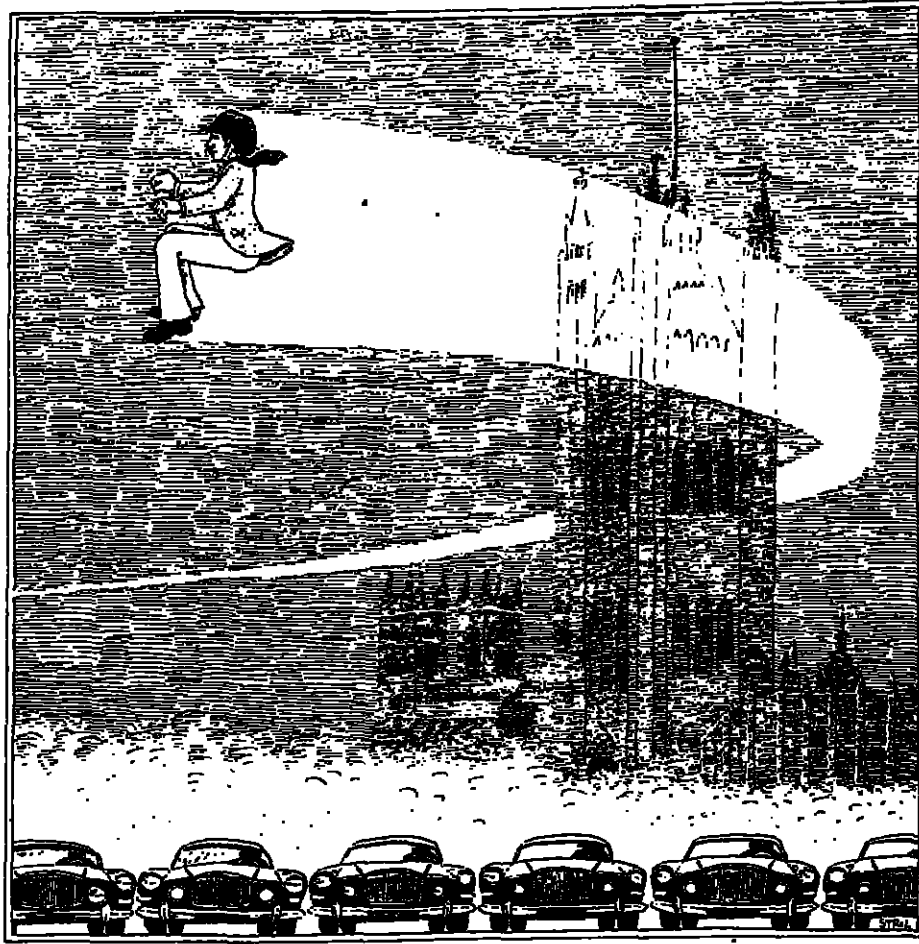
Notwithstanding my initial nervousness, it took me exactly one minute to accustom myself to Suzy. I felt I was 11 years old again as I buzzed naughtily through a red light and took a deserted sidewalk just for fun. Best of all, I found I could flash through London's notoriously sluggish traffic like a minnow through whales. Suzy accelerated to a smooth 35 miles an hour up Grosvenor Place, and she banked so intoxicatingly around Hyde Park Corner that I began to roar Chesterton into the breeze.

Before the Roman came to Rye or out to Severn across the rolling English road.

Unfortunately a passing leviathean, belching diesel fumes into my face, put an end to this recitation. Thereafter I learned to keep out of lanes popular with trucks, but even so I got to the British Museum (2½ miles) in 12 minutes, about what it takes an Aston Martin to crawl the length of Oxford Street.

The other nightmare of London traffic — parking — simply did not exist for me that weekend. All I needed was a sliver of space, such as that between automobile parking bays. Thanks to her kick stand, Suzy nestled in these nooks with complete impunity. "As long as you're not obstructing," a meter maid said, "we're not noticing."

Happy with my newfound mobility, I left the museum at noon and sped down to the Anchor Inn at Southwark (15 minutes) for a plowman's lunch. A subsequent trip along the Strand to St. Paul's, where I attended evensong at 3, took five minutes; so did the trip back to



the Savoy for tea. From there it took me 10 minutes to return to my hotel in Victoria. I parked in the nearest alley, went to my room to shower and change and left for the theater a quarter of an hour before curtain time; Suzy got me there with nine minutes to spare.

"Rest easy, sweetheart," I said that night, patting her saddle affectionately. "Tomorrow we head for Hampton Court. On impulse, just to see how she would react, I shook her from side to side. Judging by the sloshing in her fuel tank, she was good for another 200 miles."

Scootabout's managing director, Richard Hannay, was full of helpful information when I returned Suzy on Monday morning. "Mopeds appeal primarily to the 18-35 age group," he said, "but the high cost of petrol is bringing in lots of business from older people." (He left discreetly unspoken the phrase "like yourself.")

"Some customers are actually embarrassed," he went on. "When they pull in at a service station, say 'Fill 'er up,' and are hit for a bill for about £1."

Hannay is a large, cheerful, pink-cheeked Londoner. He purchased his first moped as a commuter, when he tired of straphanging in crowded subway trains en route to the City, the financial section. This modest investment paid such dividends in free time and flexibility that he decided to go into business renting similar machines to his colleagues. The idea was slow to catch on, perhaps because City gents thought enameled helmets did not quite go with pinstripes and umbrellas; but then tourists heard about the mopeds, and Hannay found himself dealing with an entirely new market.

"At first it confined itself to visitors wanting to get about London quickly and cheaply," he said. "Americans coming back here after a few years away are shocked to find it now costs \$5.50 just to get from, say, Heathrow to Epp-

ing on the Underground — and you can wait half an hour for a train. They try out a moped in town, just like you, then they discover that they can scoot off to places beyond the reach of tube trains, such as Greenwich or Oxford. Some of our customers even put their mopeds on the train to Scotland and spend the next two weeks zipping around the Highlands on them. We're not surprised to see machines come back with 2,000 miles on the clock."

"What about Britain's — er, you know?" I asked.

"Weather?" Hannay said with a sigh. "Well, there's nothing we can do to improve that. But we supply all renters with a showerproof two-piece suit, which you can stow away in your locker box when the sun comes out again."

"What happens," I asked, "if one of these things breaks down on Salisbury Plain? In the rain?"

"Call the Royal Automobile Club," replied the unflappable Hannay. "When you rent with us, you're an honorary member. Personally I would sooner walk back to civilization than call that august body (which is to Britain's Automobile Association what Morgan Guaranty is to Chuck's Money Mart) on behalf of an idled two-wheeler; but others may have the necessary nerve. In any case, Scootabout's breakdown rate is very low, as is its tally of clients winding up in hedgerows. 'In our last 3,000 hirings,' Hannay says, 'we've had only one casualty — a chap who broke his leg, even though he had been riding motorcycles for years. I regret to state that he was an Englishman.'"

There are at least two moped rental agencies in London: Scootabout Ltd., 17-19 Tachbrook Street, SW1 V1SN (tel: 01-831-5177) near Victoria Station; and Rent-a-Scooter Ltd., 7 Broadwell Parade, Broadhurst Gardens, Harpenden, NW6 (tel: 01-328-4060). Rates are similar.

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Carl Foreman and the Ring of Truth

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — "True stories," said Carl Foreman, who has spent much of his career turning them into film, "are hardest to write. It's an odd fatality," he continued, elaborating on the tribulations of a scriptwriter, "that when the facts are exciting, there's a constant struggle between what you want to retain and what you have to cut out. And when your script uses exactly what the real characters said, it lacks the ring of truth. It's dull."

Foreman, who wrote the screenplay for "Young Winston," a portrait of Churchill, and collaborated on the World War II epic "The Bridge Over the River Kwai," has a new chunk of history to contend with. He is about to embark on the screen version of the 1979 best seller by Philip Hailie, "Lest Innocent Blood Be Shed."

The story looks good, a tale of romance and heroism in a rural setting. It is the story of pastor André Trocmé and his vigorous wife, who helped to galvanize a whole village in the inhospitable hill country of southeast France to shelter several thousand Jewish refugees during World War II. Foreman isn't promising anything. "I'm already in trouble before I begin," he said recently, back in Paris after a week of groundwork in the village, Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, "compressing four years of history into two hours."

The veteran scriptwriter, 68, has had his own share of tribulations ever since he left the United States during the McCarthy era. But his early successes with "High Noon" and the original "The Champion" with Kirk Douglas, established him a master of the medium. Recently, as writer and as producer, another of his hats, he has been left with a handful of unfinished projects.

Some have foundered on the paradoxical tussle of fact with fiction. Ronald Woods' book on the black South African leader Steve Biko, who died "trying to escape" his prison guards, was a good story if ever there was one. But Foreman's project to film it has already eaten up two scriptwriters.

Also under wraps is an epic life of Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese revolutionary and statesman, which has been hatching since 1957, when Foreman bought the rights to Richard Martin's biography of Sun, "Strange Victor." Foreman's visit to the People's Republic last year passed off with much goodwill; 25 years later, the Chinese are not averse to embarking on ambitious cinematic coproductions with Western partners. However, negotiations on the nuts and bolts of filming — "You have to consider it very seriously, as if you were invading the country," cautioned Foreman — are lengthy; the Great Wall was not built in a day. Waiting for authorizations, he has time to concentrate on the Le Chambon project. Lucy Jarvis, known for her television documentaries on the Forbidden City in Peking, on the Louvre and Leningrad's Hermitage, is to produce;

and the financing for development and a large share of production, will be put up by an unlikely source — the U.S. Mennonite community. Until 1970, the group's sectarian Protestantism forbade the delights of the cinema, but since the ban was lifted they have been making up for lost time. According to Jarvis, many are walking film encyclopedias.

Philip Hailie's account of wartime Le Chambon and "How goodness happened there," and the muscular Christianity of its Protestant pastor, Trocmé, seemed to the Mennonites a worthy subject. They aim to make a strong human interest film that could convey the essence of their Christian message to a mass audience, and they outbid other contenders for the rights of Hailie's book. The seed money, for development, for the script and production, is now all in hand, according to Foreman, who seems a little surprised to find that his expenses cover a stay in the silken interior of Paris' Hotel Ritz.

"Everything depends on me now," he said, as he prepared to go back to write in the small cottage in Hampshire, England, that he bought with the royalties from "The Guns of Navarone," and which, he claimed, gesturing across the velvet carpeted hall, is "about as big as that elevator over there."

His research and reconnoitering mission in Le Chambon itself were something of a strain for a shy person. "I'm not very energetic," he admitted. "I find it very difficult to meet people I don't know in their own homes and interrogate them." The village has been overexposed to the media since the publication of Hailie's book, and time has blurred memories.

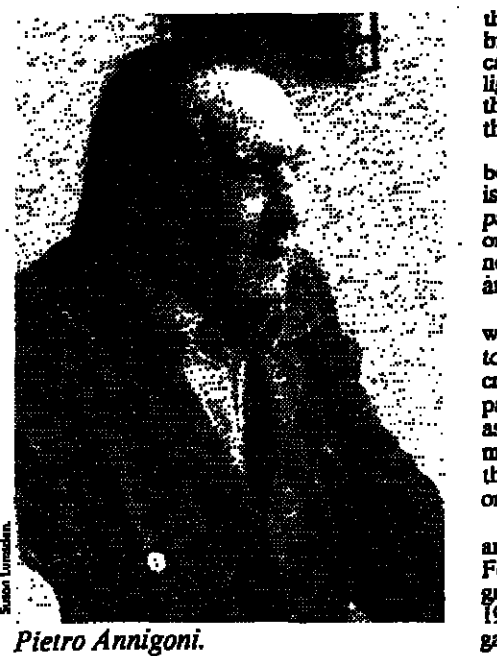
Fortunately, Magda Trocmé, the pastor's energetic widow, a real dear who reminds Foreman of his own mother ("Just eat that up," she'll tell you, "It's good for you") has a good memory. But there are gaps. "I asked her," Foreman recalled, "where she was sitting, for instance, when her husband was interviewed for the post of preacher in the village." "How can you expect me to remember that? It was 40 years ago!" retorted Mrs. Trocmé.

The villagers are similarly matter-of-fact about their wartime experience. "We did that had to be done," they shrug, recounting their experiences for the umpteenth time. But each interview, said Foreman, jogged a forgotten corner of the memory. One old couple let a chink of vulnerability slip into the picture of a united village. During the war, they remembered, they lived in a rented farm, and their landlord, who knew they were sheltering refugees, raised doubts about the risks they were running on his property. When peace came, the couple moved on.

But such dissenting voices were rare in Le Chambon. "It's easy to become cynical," said Foreman. "One thinks one has seen everything. But whatever happens to this project, (one can sense him touching wood) 'I've met so many interesting people — people who can justify their existence at the end of the day and say they have done something. It restores one's faith in human nature.'"

Continued from page 7W

Pietro Annigoni



Pietro Annigoni.

the basilica, Annigoni caught a bad case of bronchitis. "Maybe that's why only the Mexicans are doing frescoes now," he suggests lightly. "Here frescoes can only be initiated in the spring and fall because drying is most even then."

"The most difficult part, though, is not being able to change your mind once the fresco is started," he says. Annigoni works from a paper pattern with holes punched for tracing on the wall. The designs must be perfect; if not, a whole wall section has to be replastered and the marks will show.

A mortar, or mason, first smooths on the wet intonaco, or plaster, to a wall section likely to be finished in a good day's work. Speed is crucial. While the plaster is still wet, Annigoni paints the difficult faces and figures, while his assistants fill in the background. Besides permanence, translucence is the virtue of fresco, the "holy" effect of light emanating from color-soaked plaster.

For more than 30 years, Annigoni's friend and assistant has been the Florentine painter Fernando Bernardini. Ugo Ugolini, an engraver and painter from Rimini joined him in 1973 when Annigoni's fresco commissions began to multiply. In the basilica, an enthusiastic

Franciscan, Padre Angelo Marconato, was assisting the artists at work.

Annigoni's second wife, Rosella, accompanied him on his other long fresco sessions in Monte Cassino, Castagno d'Andrea and Ponte Bugnagione, where they were married in 1976. There is also an Annigoni fresco in Wethersfield House in America, N.Y.

"Rosella painted that mouse," said Annigoni, pointing to the right corner of the dramatic fresco of Saint Anthony being rejected by Ezzelino, the tyrant of Verona, who allegedly killed 10,000 "innocents" in the 13th century. The artist's wife also painted the crab in a scene showing Saint Anthony preaching to the fishes.

While the wall was being stripped and prepared for the fresco, a phrase in Latin was found painted under an old frame. It says, "Only in the obscurity of the night do the stars shine brightest." Annigoni inscribed it discreetly below the Ezzelino scene.

If all dries according to schedule and a separate cross is completed, the frescoes in the Chapel of the Benediction should be ready for official unveiling by Easter of 1983. "By then, I think everyone will just call it the Annigoni chapel," adds Padre Marconato.

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1982

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Filing Rate Notes	P.10
NYSE Prices	P.12	Gold Markets	P.12
Commodity Prices	P.10	Highs & Lows	P.12
Dividends	P.12	Market Summary	P.2
Earnings reports	P.13	OTC Stocks	P.10
Euro-rates	P.10	Other Markets	P.10

Page 11

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Overseeing Grand Met's Digestion

Stanley C. Grinstead, who will become chairman of Grand Metropolitan next March when Sir Maxwell Joseph retires, suggests that the company needs time to digest its big overseas acquisitions of the past two years.



Stanley Grinstead

Mr. Grinstead currently is deputy chairman and group managing director of the London-based hotel, distilling, food and leisure company. Upon his retirement, Sir Maxwell, chairman of Grand Met since its formation in 1962, will become a non-executive director of the group and certain of its hotel subsidiaries, in addition to serving as president of Grand Met.

Over the past few years the company has emphasized international growth, mainly in the United States. Two years ago Grand Met bought Liggett Group Inc. and last September it bought Intercontinental Hotels Corp., which has 86 hotels in 48 countries, from Pan American World Airways. The acquisitions cost Grand Met a total of about \$530 million (\$301 million).

Mr. Grinstead said that the company sees "big opportunities in America" but that it "is not under the same pressure" to continue adding companies to its nest. For the present, he added, further acquisitions are not planned because "financially it's not possible."

CSR Ltd.'s Jackson to Step Down

R. Gordon Jackson, one of Australia's most prominent businessmen, has announced that he will step down at year-end as general manager of CSR Ltd., a position he has held for 10 years. Succeeding him will be Bryan McKenna, currently a deputy general manager.

The 58-year-old Mr. Jackson, a board member of the Reserve Bank of Australia, is expected to accept government invitations to represent Australian business overseas. However, the executive, credited with turning Sydney-based CSR into a diversified energy group from a concern that was largely dependent on sugar refining, will not entirely sever his CSR ties. Upon relinquishing his post as general manager, he will become deputy chairman of CSR.

A company spokesman said CSR sees its future in sales of coal, gas and oil, largely within Australia. Such sales, he said, will act as a "buffer" to external commodities market fluctuations.

Burroughs Machines Taps a Brewer

R.H. King, who has no experience in the computer industry, has been chosen by Burroughs Machines Ltd. to lead the computer maker's British expansion plans.

Mr. King has joined the London-based subsidiary of Burroughs Corp. as managing director. He succeeds Leslie Ruckman, who has taken early retirement after two years in the position. Mr. King formerly was chief executive of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, a brewing and hotel group. Before that he held top positions at Metal Box Co.

A Burroughs spokesman said Mr. King's appointment was in line with the policy adopted by Michael Hesse, chairman of Burroughs Corp., Detroit, of recruiting professional managers. That Mr. King has no experience in the computer industry matters little; he was hired "for his professional management experience," the spokesman said.

Other Appointments

Eli Lilly Japan K.K. has named Donald C. Neel president and general manager, succeeding Richard W. Strake, who was appointed president and chief executive officer of Cardiac Pacemakers Inc., a subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. Before taking up his new position with the pharmaceutical company's Japanese unit in Kobe, Mr. Neel was director of administration for Lilly in West Germany, where he was based in Hamburg.

William Schoenfeld has been named general manager of Apple Japan, a new Apple Computer subsidiary that is marketing the company's personal computers independently in Japan.

Alcan Aluminium (U.K.) Ltd., a London subsidiary of Alcan Aluminium Ltd., has named David G. Cuthbertson financial director. He succeeds Anthony Maxwell, who held the title of chief financial officer. Mr. Cuthbertson previously was based in Alcan's Montreal head office, where he was vice president, finance. Mr. Maxwell was transferred to Montreal as Alcan's assistant treasurer.

Bank of America has named Verone Gibb, an executive vice president, head of its Asia division. Based in Tokyo, he succeeds James P. Merrill, who has become head of the bank's California division in the San Francisco head office. Mr. Gibb formerly was head of the bank's personnel department.

Peter J. Wismer has joined Zurich-based Bank Julius Bär & Co. as a senior vice president in charge of the bank's international institutional portfolio management division, a new position. Previously, he was responsible for institutional business and portfolio management at Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich.

Bernard J. McFadden has been named a vice president of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and president of I.T.T. Africa and the Middle East. Mr. McFadden, who is based in Brussels and previously was executive vice president and general manager of I.T.T. Africa and the Middle East, succeeds Daniel P. Woodcock as president of the unit.

Named vice president and general manager of operations of Dubai Petroleum Co., a Dubai-based subsidiary of Conoco Inc., was David L. Bowler. Mr. Bowler previously was based in Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was Conoco (U.K.) Ltd.'s northern operations manager. He succeeds Roger Abel, who was transferred to Houston as manager of European operations in Conoco's international production division.

Fiat Auto (U.K.) Ltd. has appointed Frans S. Deenik technical director. He succeeds Alberto Borsari, who returns to Fiat's head office in Turin to take charge of training and development in the automaker's technical division. Mr. Deenik formerly was with Fiat Motors of North America as senior vice president, engineering and service.

Swiss Bank Corp., Zurich, has announced the formation of a New York-based investment advisory affiliate, SBC Portfolio Management International Inc. Heinz H. Stucky has been named chairman of the new company, Marcel L. Oepel managing director, a member of the board and chief investment officer, and H.C. Kessler a board member.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

False Apples in Asia Spoiling the Barrel

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — An Apple II home computer, with programs, was recently advertised in New York for \$1,895. That was a reduction from \$2,694. In Hong Kong, however, what looks like the same thing sells for as little as \$300.

The growing demand for home computers has pitted Apple Computer Inc. against irreverent Asian counterfeiters. Apple, based in Cupertino, Calif., has hired several law firms to investigate the proliferation of Apple look-alikes.

In Taiwan, lawyers for Apple recently seized \$30,000 worth of Apple-like imitations in an effort to discourage the 35 or so manufacturers of counterfeit computers. Taiwan produces about 2,000 a month and exports about 60 percent to Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines.

Filing Lawsuits

So far, Apple has filed lawsuits against three companies, each with a production capacity it estimates at 200 to 300 units a month. Apple hopes to persuade Asian courts to recognize certain provisions in its copyright. The company acknowledges, however, that it will probably have no better luck with its complaints than the makers of Samsonite luggage. Rolex watches or Levi jeans have had with theirs.

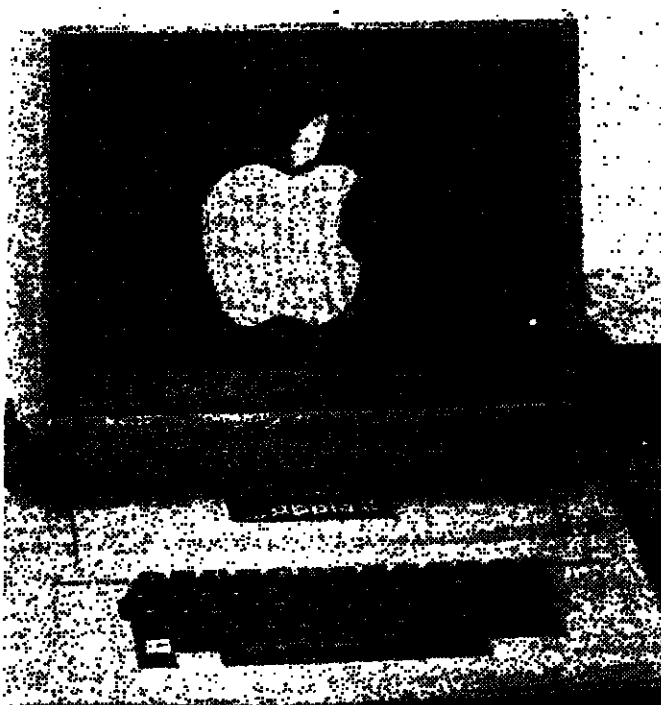
The copying of American products has reached epidemic proportions in Asia, where copyright and patent laws vary widely and are often enforced lackadaisically.

According to Apple's general counsel, Albert Eisenstat, there is little the company can do to stop the computer fakes except try to persuade the consumer that Apple's quality is superior to theirs and try to stay ahead of the pirates with new technology. "In the end, Apple's continuing new technology is going to make those fake machines obsolete," he said.

In Hong Kong, however, there is no doubt that Apple is losing the sales battle to the counterfeiters. The Hong Kong market for genuine Apple home computers "is no longer there," said Jeremy Lack, general manager of Delta Communication Service, Apple's Hong Kong distributor.

He said copycat computers were outselling authentic Apples 10 to 1 in Hong Kong, with imports of fakes from Taiwan running at about 1,000 a month. Mr. Lack said his sales of genuine Apple personal computers is barely 150 a month.

"Apple computers are such simple machines that schoolchildren can build them," said Wing Wah Yin, who operates a stereo, television and computer store in Hong Kong. "We sell kits to make your



Copies are biting into the market for the Apple II (above).

own computer." For less than \$200, sidewalk shops in Hong Kong offer computer parts for home assembly.

Apple's aggressive battle against its imitators has made many of them yield on at least one point. At first, the fakes looked exactly like Apples, including the trademark of a rainbow-colored apple missing a bite. Now most use slightly different brand names, such as Green Apple.

So far, most of the computers being sold in Asia have seemed to be identical to the more expensive American-engineered versions. Consumers have felt confident that new American models would, in time, be copied in Asia at a low price.

But with the Apple III, the gap may be widening between garage-based technology and sophisticated engineering. And the Apple III is aimed at the office market, not the home market.

Apple says it will no longer focus on the consumer market in Asia: Mr. Lack said the company will try to sell to businesses, which need service and maintenance as well as computer programs. That market, he said, will want the real thing.

Judge's AT&T Plan Would Bolster Local Units

By N.R. Kleinfeld

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 22 local operating companies will retain some of their most basic businesses and customers will get a break in future rate increases if the changes requested by Judge Harold Greene in the proposed settlement of the antitrust suit against AT&T go through.

Those were some of the early conclusions drawn by telephone industry analysts following Judge Greene's ruling Wednesday, which asked for 10 modifications to the antitrust settlement announced Jan. 8 by the telephone company and the Justice Department.

The most significant changes for the Bell operating companies were three alterations that probably would provide them with millions of dollars of additional revenues and help them hold down telephone rates, analysts said.

Under the changes, the units, to be sold off under the antitrust settlement, would be allowed to keep the lucrative Yellow Pages business rather than cede it to AT&T, as the January settlement stated. They would also retain the right to market customer premise equipment — such as telephones and private switching systems — though they could not make the gear.

In addition, the local Bell com-

panies could venture into other unregulated businesses as long as they established that they would not deploy their monopoly power to hinder competition. This would pave the way for unlimited options, such as dabbling in data processing and all manner of enhanced services that the original settlement would have barred.

"My understanding is that if an operating company wanted to raise sheep, they could do that," said Edward Greenberg, a telecommunications analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein Co. "Under the original agreement, they couldn't get into sheep."

Spokesmen for the various operating companies were reluctant to

speculate on the impact of the ruling on an operating company's revenues, after divestiture. Several analysts, however, figured that the changes, as they interpreted them, initially could mean 10 percent to 20 percent more revenues for a local unit than it would have realized under the original settlement, and eventually 25 percent to 40 percent.

New York Telephone Co., for example, derived some 18.2 percent of its revenue during the first six months of this year from terminal equipment and Yellow Pages. Under the Greene opinion, New York Telephone would be allowed to market terminal equipment once it becomes an independent company, but it was unclear how revenue and ownership of existing equipment, including millions of home telephones, would be divided.

"Judge Greene's ruling is designed to make the operating companies independent telephone companies as opposed to shells," said Dale Kutnick, director of research at Yankee Group, a telecommunications consulting firm. "This is a kind of new breath of life to them. This means they will not have to raise rates as much to get the same rate of return."

After the original settlement had been disclosed, Yankee figured that local telephone rates would

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(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Securities Firm's Woes Snuff Out NYSE Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A bankruptcy court filing by a government securities trading house sent stock prices lower late Thursday afternoon after the market had been higher most of the day.

In its eighth setback in a row, the Dow Jones industrial average slipped 0.29 point to close at 776.92. The decline brought the total loss since Aug. 2 to 45.19 points.

Analysts said the market was staging a technical rally before the news that Lombard-Wall Inc. and its subsidiary Drysdale Securities Inc. had filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code.

Bank stocks were hard hit by the announcement. Chase Manhattan, which said its risk of losses on dealings with Lombard are less than \$45 million, fell 2 1/2 to 32 1/2. Citicorp was off 1 to 2 1/2. Bankers Trust fell 3/4 to 27 1/4.

An analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., Michael Metz, said the Lombard filing added to the economic stress already being felt by the market.

Other bearish economic reports, including a slight rise in U.S. busi-

ness inventories in June, continued to concern investors, analysts said.

On the plus side, analysts said reports that tensions may be easing in Lebanon encouraged the market slightly. But they said long-term economic concerns tended to overshadow political developments, which many investors viewed as sketchy.

"The market acts like more bad news is coming," said William M. LeFevre of Purcell, Graham & Co.

SmithKline Beckman was a substantial loser, closing with a drop of 3 1/4 to 58. Analysts said there is concern that its Tagamet drug is losing market share.

Quaker Oats, which reported lower fiscal fourth quarter earnings, fell 2 1/4 to 35 1/4. Lockheed, which filed a shelf registration for 1.5 million shares, fell 1 1/4 to 50 1/4.

Cities Service, which lost ground Wednesday, regained 1 to 3 1/4 in active trading. Published reports have stated that various companies are interested in acquiring Cities. Last week, Gulf canceled its plan to buy the Tulsa-based oil company.

Marco fell 2 to 21 1/4. Oak Industries, trading ex-dividend, slipped 2 1/4 to 13 1/4; the company late Wednesday announced it was cutting executive and professional salaries by up to 10 percent as it taking other steps to increase its profits.

In Hong Kong Thursday, stock prices fell sharply again, and the Hang Seng index slipped below 1,000 for the first time in more than two years. The index has dropped 202 points since Monday, when selling was set off by news that the government had sold a prime building site to Bank of China for what was regarded as a bargain price. The Hong Kong market is highly sensitive to shifts in property values.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 12, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Old.	B.F.	S.F.	D.M.
Amsterdam	2.7725	4.21	116.14	20.59	1.979	2.025	17.24	2.570	31.72
Bombay (B)	48.39	81.02	19.108	4.878	2.425	2.425	17.24	2.570	31.72
Frankfurt	2.517	4.27	116.14	20.59	1.979	2.025	17.24	2.570	31.72
London (L)	1.690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.1547	3.687	85.95	30.74	1.979	2.025	17.24	2.570	31.72
1 BCU	0.0001	0.0001	2.362	4.574	1.979	2.025	17.24	2.570	31.72
1 SDR	1.076	0.6292	2.7148	7.558	1.979	2.025	17.24	2.570	31.72

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(*) Commercial bank, (B) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (Y) Units of 100, (C) Units of 1,000.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Half-year results 1982

- Consolidated net earnings after tax rose 5% to US\$ 38.1 million compared with the same period last year.
- Deposits increased by 31% to US\$ 12,036 million.
- For the first time, Group capital funds exceeded US\$ 1,000 million.
- The Group's reduced loan portfolio and increased liquidity reflected a cautious approach to the present economic environment.

- First half earnings of the Group's 61%-owned US subsidiary, Republic New York Corporation, fell by 12% to US\$ 27.0 million due mainly to quiet precious metals trading conditions and restraint on lending. This was more than compensated for by the performance of the rest of the Group.
- TDB's results were achieved by expanding the customer base and by careful attention to the matching of interest rate periods.

Interim consolidated balance sheet as at 30th June, 1982

	30th June 1982	30th June 1981		30th June 1982	30th June 1981
Assets	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	Liabilities	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Cash, balances and advances to banks	5,174,177	3,891,958	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	12,035,995	9,190,534
Bank certificates of deposit	1,519,602	928,624	Accrued interest payable	198,790	165,937
Precious metals*	154,487	88,495	Other liabilities	96,416	126,847
Financial paper	2,433,563	1,911,208		12,331,201	9,483,318
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	401,456	387,106	Capital and loan funds:		
Floating rate bonds	752,750	416,029	Loan funds due:		
Other bonds and securities	831,841	458,881	from one to two years	2,674	10,441
Customer current accounts and advances	1,681,238	1,843,234	from two to five years	61,089	17,482
Investments	30,701	17,106	from five to fifteen years	216,035	217,946
Fixed assets	108,019	87,938	over fifteen years	149,685	116,105
Accrued interest receivable	237,392	184,415	Minority interests	263,389	172,650
Other assets	98,100	146,718	Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,834	24,810
			Reserves	374,419	318,960
			Total shareholders' funds	399,253	343,770
			Total capital and loan funds employed	1,092,125	878,394
				13,423,326	10,361,712
			Letters of credit, acceptances and guarantees	492,410	513,165

* Net position unbragged by net forward sales

1982: US\$ 1,832,000

1981: US\$ 3,977,000

1981 figures have been restated to conform with 1982 presentation.

Net profit for the 6 months ended 30th June

Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ 000):

Earnings per share:

Average number of shares outstanding during the period

16,556,000 16,519,600

Principal Affiliates

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Athens, Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, George Town, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Monte Carlo, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Punta del Este, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Singapore, Tokyo, Zurich.

Italy Bourse Official Quits, Accuses Central Bank in Ambrosiano Case

By Brian Childs

Rome

ROME — The collapse of the Milan-based Banco Ambrosiano triggered a new controversy Thursday when the former head of Italy's stock market watchdog commission accused the central bank of withholding information about the affair.

Government officials said Guido Rossi, who resigned as chairman of the stock exchange commission Wednesday night, invited Rome magistrates to investigate the Bank of Italy's alleged lack of cooperation in passing on information about Ambrosiano, which the government put into liquidation last Friday.

Sources close to the Bank of Italy quoted central bank officials as saying they were very surprised by Mr. Rossi's move.

Communication Cited

"Throughout the affair there has been a series of verbal and written communications between the institutions and there has never been any previous complaint by the commission," one source said.

There was no immediate comment from the Rome magistrates.

on the request, which called into question the competence of Italy's most prestigious financial institution.

Ambrosiano's liquidation under the weight of more than \$1.4 billion of bad debt has already been attacked by small shareholders who stand to lose their savings, and by foreign bank creditors of its overseas subsidiaries.

Groups of creditor banks have been meeting in Brussels, London, Luxembourg and Zurich this week to discuss the Ambrosiano affair, and they are expected to form a task force to represent their interests.

Nassau Subsidiary

Banking sources in Luxembourg said Thursday that creditors of Ambrosiano's Nassau subsidiary were seeking its voluntary liquidation in the hope that this would create more favorable conditions for the repayment of its debts.

In Milan, bankers and stockbrokers said they feared Mr. Ros-

si's resignation would depress an already weak stock market.

1794 1794 SunPds 48 4.8 9 12 11.24 12 +4 1996 1996 2

[illegible]

By Mario Vargas Llosa. Translated by Helen R. Lane. 374 pp. \$16.50
Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y.
10003

"**"CRESCENDO** Epigraph" from Salvador Elizondo's "The Graphophober" guards this novel with a booby-trap: "I write I write that I am writing. Mentally, I see myself writing that I am writing and I can also see myself seeing that I am writing. I remember writing and also seeing myself writing. And I see myself remembering that I see myself writing and I remember seeing myself remembering that I was writing, and . . ." On it dizzily goes, as if to warn us against, prime us for, a tome of voyeuristic narcissism, diminishing in infinite regress, until we swoon.

In fact "Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter" is deceptively straightforward, cast as an adroit exercise in

Whereas Aunt Julia takes time to grow on Vargas and the reader, like an outline filling in, Pedro Canevaro is a garish, extraordinary presence from the outset: a long-haired hunk in bow tie and black suit, perched on cushions behind his Remington and typing with his hands at eye-level, "thus causing him to appear to be boxing" and, in his drowsal, "with shaven-licking head, dark eye-goggles and tennis shoes and high socks. A tropical fair, he lives on after sundown, one through whom lightning has passed, a lapsed idol, Vargas' catalytic hero; who subordinated everything to what he called Art. His

Peruvian puzzle: If you have read any of Mario Vargas Llosa's other novels, you may say, "The Feast of the Cathedral" (the first title evokes a brothel, the other, a bar), you know that he is one of the least self-conscious novelists around. But in this novel, Vargas Llosa, a highly educated cosmopolitan who did his doctorate, as Vargas notes, in "exile," in "that voice but only each letter marched past in perfect order, without being understood, without being mutilated, but also the particles and atoms of each one, the very atoms of sound." That compliment matches the writing in this novel, as well as Felipe Lane's dynamic, restless, transgressive style.

Like all books that gratefully celebrate life, and oblige us to invent fictions to live it through, "Aunt Julia" is about death and deterioration—in register both mild and minor. *Steady* begins to use 50- and 60-year-old

Ellipses, time shifts, mingling and merging points of view, breaches of convention, fly erosions of what the reader thinks is firm and final — all these, and post-Prustian digressions into magical anthropology, recur in his work. The result is a solid-swift mirage that reads like Balzac, but lingers on like an hallucination, with the reader belatedly watching the novel melt and vanish, call itself into question and mutate into something rich and strange which you think you have also read. He makes you wonder about the artificiality of fiction only after the fiction is over, and you feed richly on the illusion while the illusion lasts.

Most of this fits "Aunt Julia," which alternates chapters told by Vargas, who falls in love with his 23-year-old divorced aunt and marries her, and chapters impersonally narrated about the melodramas to be found in everyday life in Lima. The twist, or rather the generative structural device that turns the book into an implicit romp through the theory of knowledge, is the fact that 18-year-old Vargas writes news bulletins for Radio Panamericana, where he gets to know scriptwriter Pedro Casancho, to whose soap operas the whole of Lima listens daily. And Vargas tells his own story in first-person chapters; he parodies the soap in the other, third-person chapters without saying who he is. So he is both overt and subdued, both on and off stage.

Not only that: with one hand he turns Camacho's soap operas into narrative prose far better than Camacho's dialogue, and with the other, writes short stories of his own, rapidly emerging as both a medical surgeon,

Paul West's most recent novel is "The Very Rich Hours of Count von Stauffenberg."

United Press International
MOSCOW — A clock so small it can be seen only with a microscope, a book that passes through the eye of a

book that passes through the eye of a needle and a portrait of Ernest Hemingway drawn on a pear seed. These items and others are in an exhibition of micro-miniature masterpieces.

Tass said the clock's maker, Nikolai Syadrino, took up his craft 25 years ago. The clock is actually in the eye socket of a dragonfly made from gold and seated on a leaf. It has 130 components and is driven by two motors in the dragonfly's belly.

The book is 127 pages and is a publication of a poem by the Ukrainian bard Taras Shevchenko. Tass said it comes with a self-portrait and a drawing. The cover is made from a metal grained with flint and from a spiderweb. The pages are turned with a sharpened hair.

By Alan Truscott

THE three-heart overall was pre-emptive and North was enjoying the prospect of defending. He could not double, however, because that would be negative in the partnership style. He passed, hoping that his partner would reopen with a double that he could then pass for penalties. He was disappointed to hear four clubs, and had to give a preference to four spades.

On a good day one would make six spades, by neutralizing both black jacks. West's three-heart bid suggested best here, however, and 10 tricks proved to be the limit. The opening diamond lead was won in dummy and trumps were played. West took two trump tricks, and East eventually scored the club jack.

A reopening double instead of four clubs would not have been a rational action, but North was nevertheless disgruntled about being deprived of the chance to defend. He changed his mind, however, when he found that one of his teammates had made three hearts doubled with the opposite cards.

A spade deal ended led to the green

and ace, and a diamond had been led. North took his ace and led a trump, giving West no problem. But even if he had played a second spade, forcing dummy to ruff the contract would have been makeable by careful timing. The declarer can run some clubs and limit North to three trump tricks.

NORTH
♠ 7
♥ K 10 8 7 4
♦ A 10 3
♣ K 2

WEST EAST
♠ A 7 3 ♠ A 2
♥ ♠ Q 7 6 5 3 2 ♥ ♠ A
♦ ♠ 9 8 4 ♦ ♠ K Q 10 7 7 3
♣ ♠ A ♣ ♠ J 9 8 6 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ ♠ K Q 10 9 5 4 3
♥ ♠ 7
♦ ♠ 9
♣ ♠ A Q 10 7 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ Pass Pass
4 ♣ Pass ♠ 4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the diamond nine.

ACROSS	42 Depend (on)	11 Algerian
1 Everglades	43 Paper measure	cavalryman
2 Fertilizer	45 Albee's forte	12 Uplife offering
6 Sights in suburbia	49 Caesar's "Halli"	13 Hunter or Row
11 Mr. Grundy	50 Twice CCII	14 Snip
13 Trumpets' kin	52 "— and bells for fools":	19 Cather book: 1923.
15 With 54 and 63	53 — du Nord, Cowper	22 One of the Channel Islands
Across, definition of an auction	54 — depot in Paris	23 Slammer
16 St. Anthony was one	56 Erstwhile ring master	28 Mohair source
17 Rhone feeder	57 Cloth similar to voile	31 Actor Sharif
18 Egg-shaped	59 Firedog	34 Sites of some sales
20 King of the Blues	62 Nancy L. Kassebaum, e.g.	35 Refines
21 Pilgrimage to Mecca	63 See 15 Across	36 Forbearing
22 To whom to be true	64 Ted	37 One who builds "Little Men" character
24 Some M.I.T. degrees	65 He wore a Union suit	44 Edison's birthplace in Ohio
25 Map within a map	DOWN	46 Tick
27 Lane seen in comics	1 Borne by the wind	47 Oscar winner in 1896
29 Some are liberal	2 Endocrinologist's specialty	48 Mimic's activity
30 Pooch's pal	3 Fabulous bird	53 Asp's weapon
32 Concorde	4 Scotch uncle	54 "Cielo"—i.e., Ponchielli!'
33 Back or south: Comb. form	5 Young animals	55 Kilimanjaro topper
34 See 15 Across	6 Proud	56 Suffix with Bronx
39 Tree (quiver tree)	7 Evil Tolkien creature	60 J.F.K. predecessor
40 Monogram of the author of "Gil Blas"	8 Draft status	61 "Sweet" girl of songdom
41 Willys contemporary	9 — credit (banker's notification)	
	10 Dagger	

	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	23	8	F	LOS ANGELES	23	19	Cloudy
ALSACIES	30	86	Cloudy	MADRID	30	86	17 43 Fair
AMSTERDAM	29	16	61 Overcast	MANILA	31	88	24 75 Overcast
ARICA	25	17	63 Fair	MEXICO CITY	31	88	24 75 Overcast
ATHENS	32	70	23 Fair	MIAMI	30	25	57 Storms
AUCKLAND	13	36	7 45 Frosty	MILAN	30	26	68 Fair
BANGKOK	30	36	79 Cloudy	MONTREAL	22	14	37 Cloudy
BARCELONA	29	17	63 Fair	MOSCOW	29	17	63 Fair
BERGAMO	27	17	63 Fair	MUNICH	29	48	13 55 Fair
BERLIN	28	14	57 Fair	NATUBO	29	48	12 54 Overcast
BOSTON	27	17	63 Fair	NASSAU	32	30	72 Fair
BRUSSELS	29	14	59 Fair	NEW DELHI	34	23	73 Cloudy
BUCHAREST	29	15	59 Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	19	41 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	14	61 Fair	NICE	27	21	73 Fair
BUENOS AIRES	32	70	61 Overcast	PARIS	28	48	14 57 Overcast
CAIRO	30	29	46 Fair	PARIS	18	14	57 Fair
CAGE TOWN	16	61	11 82 Sunny	Peking	28	22	34 75 Overcast
CALCUTTA	25	79	9 40 Sunny	PRAGUE	26	19	12 54 Fair
CHICAGO	20	11	52 Fair	REYKJAVIK	28	22	71 Overcast
COPENHAGEN	22	14	57 Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	19	46 Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	28	12	19 Fair	ROME	29	48	19 46 Fair
DAMCUP	21	17	63 Fair	SAO PAULO	18	14	72 54 Cloudy
DUBLIN	20	18	12 54 Showers	SEKOU	26	23	73 Fair
DUNDEE	18	64	14 57 Rain	SHANGHAI	36	29	23 73 Rain
FLORENCE	35	16	61 Fair	SINGAPORE	27	21	24 75 Overcast
FRANKFURT	29	14	59 Fair	STOCKHOLM	23	13	34 Fair
GENOVA	29	14	59 Fair	Stockholm	18	12	48 Fair
HARARE	18	64	12 54 Fair	TAIPEI	30	86	24 75 Cloudy
HILVERSUM	27	7 45 Storms		TELEAVI	30	86	21 70 Fair
HONG KONG	33	91	27 81 Storms	TOYOKO	27	81	21 70 Fair
HOUSTON	35	95	23 73 Storms	TURIN	28	26	68 Fair
ISTANBUL	24	16	64 Fair	VENICE	29	15	59 Fair
JERUSALEM	30	16	66 Fair	VIENNA	28	17	18 Fair
JAS PALMAS	26	29	68 Fair	WARSAW	28	27	18 Fair
LIAM	19	66	12 54 Overcast	WASHINGTON	28	22	47 Fair
LONDON	22	72	14 57 Showers	ZURICH	28	22	14 57 Fair

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

[illegible]

GITSAM

○ □ ○ □ □ □

STUCCA

□ □ □ ○ □ ○

Answer here: □ ○ □ □ □ ○ □ ○ YOUR □ ○ □ ○ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: **FETCH NATAL PICNIC INDUCT**
 Answer: Where you're apt to find the most fish—
BETWEEN HEAD & TAIL

AN EASY WAY TO GET ON TV.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INORM

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ETWEW

GITSAM

STUCCA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

YOUR

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: **FETCH NATAL PICNIC INDUCT**
 Answer: **Where you're apt to find the most fish—
 BETWEEN HEAD & TAIL.**

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

SPORTS

Troubled NFL Set To Start Preseason

Union Considers Early Strikes

By Barry Baer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Football League Players Association, which threatened to strike if the league's owners do not agree to a new contract, says it is considering a work stoppage during the preseason, which was to begin Thursday night.

"We may want to shut down some games just to protect our people," said Ed Garvey, executive director of the players association. "Management is threatening the players that if they engage in any kind of concerted activity they will be subject to discipline."

Jack Donnan, the NFL's chief labor negotiator, said the league will face that issue when we come to it. "If the union tries to shut down any exhibition games, he said he did send Garvey a message, saying:

"If there are any disturbances by players, those players will be appropriately disciplined by their clubs."

"We had gotten reports that there was going to be some kind of strike during the preseason, but we were told the players were going to mill around and shake hands, delay the game. What we're saying is, 'Look, these games should go on as usual.'"

Meanwhile, Tex Schramm, president of the Dallas Cowboys and

chairman of the NFL's competition committee, said the committee would recommend cancellation of the 1982 season if it concluded that a strike or lockout had compromised the integrity of NFL competition.

"It wouldn't take a great deal of disruption before you would have a true race," Schramm said. "If our race loses its integrity, our recommendation would be that the season be called."

Schramm said the competition committee, which also includes Don Shula, coach of the Miami Dolphins; Eddie LeBaron, general manager of the Atlanta Falcons; and Paul Brown, general manager of the Cincinnati Bengals, had reached no definite guidelines as to what would constitute a compromised season.

All 28 NFL teams begin their four-game exhibition schedules this weekend, but the league and the players remain poles apart in their contract negotiations with no likely settlement in sight. The players are demanding that the league divert 55 percent of its gross income to a trust fund that would pay players according to a seniority-based scale, with bonuses for performance. The league is willing to increase salaries and benefits but says it will never agree to a plan involving percentage of gross revenues.

Owner of Raiders Says NFL Is 'Trying to Bribe Congress'

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The National Football League is conducting a "heavily financed lobbying campaign" in Washington that represents "the worst threat yet" to the Oakland Raiders' move to Los Angeles, the club has asserted.

Under the leadership of Commissioner Pete Rozelle, the NFL is working for a congressional anti-trust exemption that would retroactively prohibit the Raiders from moving to the Los Angeles Coliseum.

"The NFL is trying to bribe its way through Congress," Al Davis, the principal Raiders owner, said Wednesday. He named the owner of the Los Angeles Rams, Georgia Frontiere, and six other NFL club owners as contributors of \$10,000 each to the retroactive campaign of Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate Democratic leader.

Davis said that the seven owners wanted Sen. Byrd to support their cause. None of the seven lives in West Virginia.

The Raiders, who have spent the last three years battling the NFL in various courts, apparently cleared the final legal hurdle between them and Los Angeles Tuesday when a federal appeals court ruled against the NFL again.

"And now the league is stepping up the fight in the only arena open to them," said Joseph L. Aho, the Raiders' attorney. "Rozelle and his people are trying to make an end run around the courts. They're trying to buy an anti-trust exemption that would nullify the courts' carefully written regulations. They're dangling [NFL] franchises in front of states with influential congressmen, they're making campaign contributions to powerful U.S. senators and they're hiding some of the

most expensive lobbyists in Washington."

From his New York office, Rozelle said that NFL owners of state support politicians they administer. Commenting on their gifts to Sen. Byrd's campaign, he said: "There are 28 owners, you know, and like other people, they donate to their favorite parties and candidates for office."

The basic Raiders worry is that the 27 other teams will reap so much this year from the NFL's new \$2 billion television contract that they can win a congressional lobbying campaign unraveling the victory of the Raiders in court.

"They say the NFL is deliberately setting out to undo the 'carefully reasoned' decisions of the courts," Rozelle said. "We think our position is the right one and we're trying to get it upheld, in whatever forum. We're stating matter-of-factly that we need an antitrust exemption in these areas to end the flood of suits against us."

Aho said: "Rozelle has told the senators from Arizona, Tennessee and other states that they will never get an NFL franchise until he gives them the simple truth. When the cities approach us [for expansion] franchises I tell them we aren't going to expand until a bill [granting an exemption] is passed. It's as simple as that. We can't expand as long as people can continue to sue us as the Raiders and so many others have."

Meanwhile, at the Camps...

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The National Football League's first full week of exhibition play was to start Thursday night with the New Orleans Saints meeting the Oilers in Houston.

Bum Phillips — the head coach of the Saints who became a folk hero in Houston during his years as the Oilers' head man — will try to convince the youth movement he started last year, when 15 rookies made the Saints' final 45-man roster.

"We'll look at a lot of people," Phillips said. "We've got good battles going on at several positions and it's important to give these kids an opportunity to show what they can do in game conditions."

The Oilers coach, Ed Biles, whose club finished at 7-9 last season, will start Gifford Nielsen at quarterback, but will want to look at Oliver Luck of West Virginia, a second-round draft choice.

"We need to find out how far along we are with our offense and defense, too," Biles said. "I think you'll see a change in our offense this year."

John Meyer, a defensive end

for the Pittsburgh Steelers, sustained a knee sprain in practice and will miss the team's opening preseason game against the New England Patriots in Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday night.

Also out were middle linebacker Jack Lambert and cornerback Dwayne Woodruff, each with a sprained ankle, and defensive ends John Bannasack (hamstring) and J.C. Greenwood (knee).

The Baltimore Colts picked up three players on waivers from the Oakland Raiders: Cliff Odom, a third-round draft pick for Cleveland two years ago. The Colts also acquired offensive guard Tony Vitale, a rookie free agent out of Central Michigan who was cut by Green Bay, and James Williams, a defensive lineman cut by St. Louis.

The Miami Dolphins picked up former Georgia kicker Ron Robinson on waivers from the Denver Broncos. The Dolphins have been happy with the performance of Uwe von Schamann over the last three years, but the former Oklahoma star came down with an attack of colitis before training camp started in July.

The NFL Management Council revised two procedures governing team rosters for the 1982 season and blamed the Players Association for having to institute the measures.

The council increased cutdown limits for two preseason mandatory cutdown dates, and has re-instituted an inactive list to take effect at the final cutdown to the 45-player season roster.

Jack Donnan, executive director of the council, said the changes were made because the union's refusal to extend the waiver to allow individual negotiations has made it more difficult to sign and re-sign players.



CANADIAN OPEN TENNIS — John McEneaney, the No. 1 seed at the Canadian Open in Toronto, delivers a backhand in his 6-2, 6-2 victory over Juan Avenando in the second round. Also advancing Wednesday were Jimmy Connors, the No. 2 seed who beat Jay Lapidus, 6-0, 6-3, and Ivan Lendl, the No. 3 seed and defending champion who beat Andrew Patison, 6-0, 6-4, Glenn Michibata, a 20-year-old Canadian ranked only 647th, upset Tim Mayotte, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

A Long Jump of 30 Feet? Why Not?

Sports Doctor Predicts Some 'Incredible Performances'

United Press International

NEW YORK — Will a human being ever run a mile in three minutes? In two? Will we see a 30-foot long jump?

According to Dr. Irving Dardik, the chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee's Council on Sports Medicine, there are no limits on the potentials of the human body.

"If there is any part of our body that has developed the slowest, it's our brain," he said. "It is our nervous system that has taken so long to begin to adapt, whereas our bodies have been adapting substantially longer. If we look back into our past, that's going to give us the best idea as to what we can look for in the future."

Dardik and other members of the sports medicine council such as psychologist Dr. Dennis Waitley are developing programs for American athletes that will focus on the mind.

"Once it knows it can do something, the body is capable of extraordinary things," Dardik said. Waitley said: "We have the same problems with our astronauts. There is mental programming that occurs. When Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon, after he said his famous line about small steps and giant steps, the next thing he said was, 'It's just like we've been here 400 times before.'"

"That was because of the many hours of preparation NASA spent simulating the moon's surface and conditions here on Earth. That's what we want to do with the athletes."

While emphasizing that he could not predict an ultimate in any event, Dardik did approximate marks in selected events that he could not envision anyone breaking — 9.5 in the 100-yard dash, just under 3:40 in the mile, just over eight feet in the high jump and just over 30 feet in the long jump.

Since the pole vault is an event that is largely dependent on a tool, his estimation of 20 feet was less firm than the rest.

Going beyond those, Dardik said, would require a creature that could no longer be called a man. "We won't have a human being running a two-minute mile unless it enters into a different type of specimen," he said. "That could take a million years. Right now, it's impossible to say what it could go down to."

A graphic illustration of that idea can be drawn from predictions made nearly a half-century ago by Brutus Hamilton, a track coach of California and the 1952 U.S. Olympic team. He first charted "perfect

records" in 1934 and then revised them in 1952 and 1954 when he saw how quickly they were falling.

He once had the ultimate for the mile pegged at 4:01.5 and the 2-mile at 8:40 — the national high school record now is 8:36.3 — and said that the 110-meter hurdles record of 13.5 (set some time after his original forecast of 13.82) "will not be trimmed much." It is now down to 12.93, the mark held by Renaldo Nehemiah.

Other Hamilton "perfect records," with the current world bests in parentheses, included: high jump, 6-foot-11 (7-8 1/2); pole vault, 15-1 (10-3 1/2); 100 meters, 10.06 (9.95); 1,500 meters, 3:44.78 (3:31.36).

He also saw the best long jump possible as 27-4. In the 1968 Mexico City Olympics, Bob Beamon broke the previous best by almost two feet with his leap of 29-2 1/2. Dardik says that was a "mutation performance."

"He had very elastic legs, and it's my understanding that he built up great speed on that particular jump, although he normally wasn't that fast," Dardik said.

"Will somebody jump 30 feet in the long jump? Of course they will. I think this year somebody will break 30 feet."

"Over the next 10 or 20 years, there are going to be many changes that are going to be rather dramatic. We're going to see incredible performances over the next several years. Many people think it is tapering off, but actually the progression of records has been accelerating."

Dardik cited a 1980 study done by Scientific American magazine in which the chart of progressions for nearly all events showed that a break record pace was being maintained and that none was leveling off.

One of the ways Dardik intends to help keep the records dropping is by incorporating chronobiology, the biology of time — into an athlete's training program. This science uses a person's biorhythms to pick an optimum performance time.

"We can use this to help select the athlete that is most appropriate for a given event, as the Russians and East Germans are already so adept at, and then to use the computer, chronobiology, and psychology, and then physiological aids," Dardik said.

"Every athlete has physiological processes constantly going on in his body. All of them are cyclic, so it is possible for us to determine when is the best time for an athlete to compete."

Giants Capture 10th in Row By Dealing Braves 9th Loss

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Reggie Smith's two-run homer with one out in the bottom of the 12th inning Wednesday lifted the San Francisco Giants to their 10th straight victory, an 8-6 decision over Atlanta.

Joe Morgan opened the 12th with a walk off Carlos Diaz, the losing reliever, and Jack Clark bounced into a fielder's choice. Smith then hit his 12th homer of the year to make a winner of Fred Breining, who worked four shutout innings.

"I've never been on a ballclub that has been so far back and made such a splash as this club has," Smith said. "The important thing for us right now is to play well and let it go at that. I think we are as good as the Dodgers and that's saying a lot because the Dodgers are still a very good team."

Altee Hammaker, the Giants' starter, retired the first 10 batters in order, but served up six consecutive singles in the fourth, when the Braves scored five times. Dale Murphy, Bob Watson, Glenn Hubbard and Rufino Linares had an RBI each, and the fifth run came across on an error by center fielder Chili Davis.

But the Braves gave the Giants four unearned runs on two errors and a passed ball. The Giants began closing the gap in the fourth when singles by Smith and Jeff Leonard and an infield out by Dave Evans cut the Atlanta lead to 5-2.

In the sixth, second baseman Glenn Hubbard dropped an easy pop-up and catcher Bruce Benedict contributed a passed ball as the Giants scored three runs to tie the score, 5-5.

Clark started the rally with a double, and after Smith flied out, Hubbard dropped Evans' pop-up, allowing Clark to score and moving Leonard to third. RBI singles by Bob Brenly and Champ Summers drove in the other two runs.

Singles by Morgan and Clark and a double-punt grounder by Smith helped the Giants tie the score, 6-6, in the seventh off Gene Garber, the third Atlanta pitcher.

Expos 3, Cubs 0

In Montreal, Gary Carter hit his 22d home run and Charlie Leins yielded three hits in 7 1/3 innings to help the Expos snap Chicago's six-game winning streak with a 3-0 triumph.

Phillies 4, Pirates 1

In Philadelphia, Bo Diaz drove in the tie-breaking run with an eighth-inning groundout, and Gary Maddox followed with a two-run single to lift Philadelphia over Pittsburgh, 4-1.

Astros 3, Padres 0

In San Diego, Nolan Ryan pitched the eighth one-hitter of his career and drove in a run with a second-inning single to lead Houston past San Diego, 3-0. After re-

tiring the first 13 batters, Ryan (12-9) yielded a one-out single to Terry Kennedy in the fifth inning, spoiling the right-hander's attempt for a sixth no-hitter.

Reds 2, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Cesar Cedeño hit a two-run double in the first inning to give the Dodgers a 2-1 victory over the Braves' eight-game winning streak.

Blue Jays 4, Red Sox 3

In the American League, in Toronto, Jim Clancy, Dale Murray and Roy Lee Jackson scattered eight hits, and Damaso Garcia had two hits, stole two bases and drove in the tying run with a bases-loaded single to give Toronto a 4-3 victory over Boston and a sweep of their three-game series.

Rangers 6, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Buddy Bell's run-scoring single, his third hit of the game, ignited a four-run seventh inning that lifted Texas over Milwaukee, 6-3. Dave Schmidt held the Brewers to one hit over the last 3 1/2 innings to gain the victory.

Tigers 3, Yankees 2

In Detroit, Jerry Turner's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 12th pushed Detroit

past New York, 3-2. Dave Tobik was the winner in relief of Jack Morris, who pitched 11 innings of three-hit ball.

White Sox 4, Orioles 1

In Chicago, Richard Dotson and Dennis Lamp combined on a five-hitter, and Steve Kemp had two RBIs to lead Chicago to a 4-1 victory over Baltimore and a sweep of the three-game series.

Angels 6, Twins 3

In Minneapolis, Don Baylor's grand-slam home run capped a five-run seventh as California defeated Minnesota, 6-3. Terry Felton broke a major-league record with the 14th straight loss of his career. Felton (0-11) broke a 58-year-old record for the worst start of a career set by Guy Morton of Cleveland in 1914.

Royals 8, Indians 0

In Kansas City, Mo., Amos Otis collected three singles, drove in two runs and scored twice as Kansas City beat Cleveland, 8-0.

Mariners 7, A's 4

In Seattle, Floyd Bannister and Bill Cauley combined on a five-hitter, and Dave Henderson drove in two runs to give Seattle a 7-4 triumph over Oakland. Bannister, who pitched 8 1/3 innings, struck out six to raise his league-leading total to 141. Cauley recorded his 20th save.

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
TEXAS	002 000-4 14 0
MILWAUKEE	000 003 008-3 7 1
MINNESOTA	000 000 000-0 0 0
BOSTON	000 000 000-0 0 0
DETROIT	000 000 000-0 0 0
CHICAGO	000 000 000-0 0 0
NEW YORK	000 000 000-0 0 0
ST. LOUIS	000 000 000-0 0 0
PHILADELPHIA	000 000 000-0 0 0
PITTSBURGH	000 000 000-0 0 0
CLEVELAND	000 000 000-0 0 0
KANSAS CITY	000 000 000-0 0 0
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
ST. LOUIS	000 000 000-0 0 0
PHILADELPHIA	000 000 000-0 0 0
PITTSBURGH	000 000 000-0 0 0
CLEVELAND	000 000 000-0 0 0
KANSAS CITY	000 000 000-0 0 0
ST. LOUIS	000 000 000-0 0 0
PHILADELPHIA	000 000 000-0 0 0
PITTSBURGH	000 000 000-0 0 0
CLEVELAND	000 000 000-0 0 0
KANSAS CITY	000 000 000-0 0 0

St. Louis at New York; postponed, rain.

SPORTS BRIEFS

3 Italian Soccer Stars Holding Out

TURIN — Juventus, soccer champion of Italy, was facing a pay revolt Thursday by three of its World Cup heroes.

Paolo Rossi, Marco Tardelli and Claudio Gentile refused to play in a preseason friendly against Casale Wednesday night because they said they had not yet signed contracts for the new season.

Rossi said: "The fans must understand our problems. We cannot play without contracts. If I were injured, I do not know what would become of me." Club officials rejected the argument as unfounded, saying that they would always look after their players.

Colt Syndicated for \$36.4 Million

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — Conquistador Cielo, the three-year-old colt who has won seven consecutive races, has been syndicated at a record value of \$36.4 million.

Henryk de Kwiatkowski, the New York aircraft manufacturer who bought Conquistador Cielo for \$150,000 as a yearling, said he had sold three-quarters of the rights to the colt for \$27.3 million to a syndicate of breeders organized by Claiborne Farm in Lexington, Ky.

The syndicate is composed of 30 shareholders, each of whom paid \$900,000 for the right to breed one mare a year to Conquistador Cielo and \$10,000 for mortality insurance until his retirement, expected in the fall. De Kwiatkowski is retaining 10 shares in the colt.

Berwick, Witherspoon Suspended

CLEVELAND — The Cleveland Boxing Commission has suspended heavyweight Trevor Berwick and Tim Witherspoon for an indefinite period, not believing they were ill to honor their commitments for weekend fights here.

Berwick was to have fought Renaldo Snipes on Saturday, and Witherspoon was to have met James (Quick) on Sunday. The commission said the suspensions were based on doctors' examinations. The fighters, too, said their reason for dropping the fights were based on medical exams.

Murray Goodman, chief publicist for Don King Promotions, said that many boxing commissions in the United States — as well as the World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association — probably would honor the suspensions, meaning that neither Berwick nor Witherspoon can fight legally anywhere in the world until the Cleveland commission gives its approval.

Walton Paces NBA Stars to Victory

LOS ANGELES — Bill Walton scored 27 points and played 32 minutes in a Summer Pro League basketball game at Loyola-Marymount University on Wednesday to help his NBA all-star team to a 131-125 victory over a combined Indiana-New Jersey team.

Walton was 11 for 20 on field goals, made five out of seven free throws and captured 12 rebounds. He played several minutes in each of the four quarters for the Bill Walton All-Stars before a sellout crowd of 4,500.

Walton, whose career was put on hold in the 1980-81 season after his foot was hurt, has expressed hopes to return to the National Basketball Association, where he is still under contract to the San Diego Clippers.

Sukova Upset in Atlanta; Evert Falls

ATLANTA — Wendy White upset sixth-seeded Helena Sukova, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, in Wednesday's second round of the Atlanta Women's Tennis Classic.

In other action, Chris Evert-Lloyd routed Tina Louie, 6-0, 6-1; Ann Kiyomura defeated Jane Freyer, 6-4, 6-3; Dianne Fromholtz beat Candy Reynolds, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, and Dana Gilbert stopped Iva Budarova, 7-6, 6-2. "I was surprised," Evert said. "I hoped the matches would be tougher. I need close matches. I came to prepare for the U.S. Open."

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OBSERVER

'Sometimes I Wish ...'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Sometimes I wish I were Menachem Begin. Finding cat hairs in the salad bowl puts me in that mood.

"I don't see why the cats always have to crawl into the salad bowl and shed a lot of hairs," I whine. "I don't crawl into the cat bowl and leave a lot of whiskers, do I?"

And everyone sneers at me. "If you don't like a few cat hairs on your salad, don't eat it," they say.

People speak to you like that when you've got a reputation for being a nice guy. If I were Menachem Begin, it would be different.

"What's this? Cat hairs in the salad bowl again?" I'd cry. "All right, no more Mr. Nice Guy!" And I would seize the cats, rather than reach for my razor and start to give them a close shave.

Oh, sure, everybody would make a terrible outcry. "Oh, please don't shave the cats, Daddy! Everybody will laugh at them when they go outside."

If I were Menachem Begin, I'd shave the cats anyhow. I'd point out that a shaved cat sheds no hair. That a shaved cat is a tough place for fleas to hide in. And why should anybody laugh at a shaved cat? They should shave every year, don't they, and nobody laughs at sheep.

Unfortunately, I am not Menachem Begin, or even Margaret Thatcher. Sometimes I'd like to be Margaret Thatcher. I'd like to be Margaret Thatcher when I find my kitchen invaded by two cats some moocher has sent over to my territory for a long residence.

If I were Margaret Thatcher, I would telephone the moocher and say, "You've got two hours to get those cats out of my property. If you don't move fast, I shall kick them in the kidneys."

I never say that, though. I say, "As a nice guy, I'm asking you please not to ask me to board your cats for two months," and the moocher always says, "There's nobody else to do it, so if you refuse they will starve to death in my absence."

Sometimes I wish I were the Ay-

atollah Khomeini. I'd especially like to be the Ayatollah Khomeini whenever I stroll into the dining room and find the cats licking the asparagus.

Unfortunately, I have neither the turban, the beard nor the eyes to be the Ayatollah Khomeini, so when I cry out at the fleeing cats, those scaly beasts must be pursued to the ends of the city, slain and consigned to eternity in hell, everyone glares at me and someone always says, "It's not nice for daddies to cuss."

Oh, it's hard being Mr. Nice Guy, but even harder being Mr. Nice Daddy, and sometimes I wish I weren't. Sometimes I wish I were Leonid Brezhnev.

I especially wish I were Leonid Brezhnev when I catch the cats rubbing their fleas off my pillow and boot them out of the house with two well-placed kicks and a cry of "Out, you running cats of capitalism, and take your fleas with you!"

Then when the cats have moved to my associates about tyranny, brutality and schelling quarters, if I were Leonid Brezhnev I would jeer at all pleas for kindness to cats and seize the animals by their scruffs, lock them in the coal bin and make them stum in line for hours for a scrap of food.

Because I am not Leonid Brezhnev, though, I am treated when somebody says, "Kicking a cat is a terrible thing for a daddy to do," and I try to apologize to the cats by caressing them.

Sometimes I wonder if I ever had a moment when I wish I were Ronald Reagan.

What brings it to mind is, the other night I delivered a major policy speech at dinner. "This house has put up long enough with cat hairs in the salad bowl, cat tongues on the asparagus and fleas in the pillow cases," I said. "From now on, if we don't start getting respect from cats around here, I'm going to blow up the entire house."

"Don't worry, kitty," murmured someone in the audience to a shuddering cat. "That's just nice old Daddy being grumpy again."

I had to admit to myself the child was right. I'd be a fool to blow up the house even though I do like to talk about it. Is it possible that I'm really Ronald Reagan?

A pussywag who talks like a lion? Sometimes I wish I were Menachem Begin.

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Cogitation

By Glenn Collins

NEW YORK — Dr. Edward de Bono, director of the Center for the Study of Thinking in England, founder of the Edward de Bono School of Thinking in New York, author of "Lateral Thinking," "The Five-Day Course in Thinking" and "Practical Thinking" — was, as might be expected, talking about thinking.

With medical precision he arranged two packets of sugar at breakfast in the Algonquin Hotel and began telling a story.

"I was in Australia, giving one of my corporate seminars on thinking, and a rather senior fellow in data processing had been sent there — he wasn't highly enthusiastic — and had sat through the first day of courses.

"At the end of coffee break on the second morning he came to me and said the following: 'For 35 years I've taken sugar in my coffee and I've always taken two packets and torn them this way.'"

Dr. De Bono made sequential tearing motions with his hands and mimed pouring the packets separately into his coffee.



Dr. Edward de Bono: You know, it's not snake oil."

Dr. Edward de Bono Offers Some Thoughts on Thinking, Corporate Consulting and Tearing Sugar Packets in Half

"He said, 'Today, without even thinking about it, I found myself putting one packet over the other and opening both of them with just one tear.'"

Dr. De Bono illustrated, placing the packets together and pretending to tear them at the same time, pouring them into the mythical Australian coffee cup.

"The fellow said, 'That's really a much better way of tearing sugar packets, and if your kind of thinking can have that effect on me, then it must be quite something.' You see, the lateral thinking idea got under his skin even when he wasn't trying to apply it."

"Learnable Skill"

The mission of Dr. Bono, 49, is to focus on thinking "as a learnable skill, like cooking or skiing."

Along the way he coined the phrase "lateral thinking." This is an intuitive, unorthodox and random mental activity that he contrasts with "vertical thinking," the logical, step-by-step, problem-solving style familiar to Western cultural tradition.

He has his share of proper credentials. A lecturer in the department of investigative medicine at Cambridge University in England, he is a former Rhodes scholar at Oxford, a medical researcher and an inventor, and he has been a contributor to a number of publications as Nature, The Lancet and The American Journal of Physiology.

He is also an entrepreneur of thinking. His 10-part prime-time television series, "De Bono's Course on Thinking," will be shown on the BBC in September.

An answer to a problem, de Bono said, may entail trying with alternative solutions or shifting one's emphasis. It may involve an intuitive leap to a new conception of the problem, as in the classic solution to the question, "How do you weigh a piggy bank?"

The answer is: Grasp the animal, step on a scale and subtract one's weight from the total.

Shifting the Rules

The Falkland Islands situation was a classic problem for Britain that was approached in a traditional way, he said. A de Bono solution would have shifted the ground rules. "For example," he said, "Great Britain could have said from the first that it would

transfer power only to a democratically elected government in Argentina. Either that could have caused the immediate creation of such a government or the Argentine could have said to itself, 'Well, somebody these islands could be ours.'"

De Bono said he resists simplifying his theories into gimmicky prescriptions, but his lectures and books have offered a number of them. To establish a new frame of reference he suggests totting up all the positive and negative results that would ensue from a particular solution to a problem and giving special consideration to results that might be especially "interesting."

After doing this, he said, people often find themselves outside the problem looking in instead of inside the problem looking out.

Another technique is random word selection: turning the pages of a dictionary, pointing to a word at random and attempting to relate the word to the problem that needs to be solved. In doing so, said de Bono, people can blaze a trail back to a central problem along new associative pathways and, in the process, establish a different frame of reference. Many of de Bono's other practical techniques are expressed in "Lateral Thinking," published in the United States by Harper & Row in 1970.

"Fundamental Change"

In teaching thinking to children, de Bono said, the basic belief has been to change their self-image from the either-or poles of "I am intelligent" or "I am not intelligent" to a new concept: "I am a thinker."

He added: "It's a fundamental change in the way children think about themselves. They're not right or wrong, but engaging in a process that feels they can get better and better."

Edward Francis Charles Phillips de Bono, born to a Maltese family in 1933, is a fourth-generation physician. He lives in Norfolk, England, with his wife, Josephine, and their two sons. When in London the de Bonos live in rooms once occupied by Prime Minister William Gladstone at the Albany, an elegant 18th-century set of apartments on Piccadilly.

In de Bono's view, his theories will bring about a fundamental change in the way people think about thinking. "You know," he said, "looking an interviewer right in the eye, 'It's not snake oil.'"

PEOPLE

Transatlantic Sailor

Claims Two Records

After 51 days at sea, Tom McClean sailed his 9-foot-9 (2.97-meter) boat Gillispur into Land's End at the southwestern tip of England. In addition to becoming the first person to cross the Atlantic west to east in a boat under 10 feet (3 meters) long, the Irish-born McClean, 39, also bettered the previous record by three days.

McClean, who operates a survival training school in Scotland, is a former member of Britain's Special Air Service commando unit, set off June 22 from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 2,800-mile (4,506-kilometer) journey. The record previously was held by American Gery Spies, who crossed from Norfolk, Va., to Falmouth, England, in his 10-foot (3.05-meter) boat Yankee Girl in 54 days in 1979. The smallest boat to make the transatlantic crossing was the 5-foot-11 (1.82-meter) April Fool, sailed by American Hingo Viblen, in 1968. It crossed from Casablanca to Florida, in 85 days.

Andrew Tegedies, 51, who came to the United States from Cyprus 34 years ago with "not even a penny," was named manager of New York State's \$5-million Lotto jackpot. Tegedies, who retired last spring and sold his share of a neighborhood New York City restaurant to his brother, won with the number combination 7-12-15-18-34 and 39. How did he pick them? His wife, Christina, explained: "It was a lucky number, 12 and 18 were close months and my husband was born 15. Was his age backwards, 34 was her age backwards and 39, 'because that's Jack Benny's age.'"

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited the International Red Cross and a nuclear research center in Geneva before starting a 10-day vacation in Switzerland. Mrs. Thatcher, with her husband Denis, thanked the International Committee of the Red Cross for its humanitarian help in the Falklands conflict. Later Mrs. Thatcher visited the European Nuclear Research Center, engaged in the non-military study of particles in the search for the basic matter of the universe, then went to Rotkreuz on the Lake of Zug, just south of Zurich, to stay with Lady Eleanor Glover, an old friend.

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